The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,077—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above. CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th January 1894

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 23rd, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTA[illegible]NISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, H[illegible]
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE FINEST FRESH WILTSHIRE BACON BY EVERY MAIL.

Per lb. As. 14.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CRICKETING GEAR.

		Rs.	a.
Cricket Bats (Full Cane-Handle)	each	5	8
„ „ (Half)	„	4	0
„ Stumps, per Set of Six	„	3	8
„ Balls	„	1	8

☞ Particulars and prices for every description of Cricketing goods on application. Special terms to Clubs, Colleges, Schools, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.

SILVER-MOUNTED WALKING CANES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Silver-Mounted Malacca Walking Canes	each	4	8
„ „ Riding	„	1	0
Chowries Riding	„	3	0

NOTE.—STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.

Terms—Cash or V. P. P.

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JAS. TURNER & Co.,
THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy, per Doz.	72 0	78 0
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy, per Bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac, per Doz.	44 0	49 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac, per Doz.	39 0	44 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac, per Doz	34 0	40 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S GELATINE-COATED GRANULES,

SMALL, TASTELESS, ELEGANT, EFFICACIOUS,
THE PERFECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PHARMACY.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES	For Habitual Constipation.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES	For Sluggish Liver.
DIGESTIVE GRANULES	For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
BELLADONNA COUGH GRANULES	For Coughs and Colds.

Per Bot. of 25, Re. 1. Per Bot. of 100, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE BEST GOODS— "GENTS' DRESS" ALL—TEXTURES.

THE BEST VALUE— —DRESS SUITS.—FROM 74-6— TASTE,—
—VISITING SUITS— 67-0— FIT, AND
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OUR "SPECIALITE."—RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

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THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
The Genuine Oxford Matt	10	8
Fine Check Cashmeres	15	8
Heavy Check Flannels	16	8
Camel Hair Mixtures	18	8
Fancy Tweeds in Great Variety	18	8
Vicunas, Cashmeres, and other fine Goods	25	0
Heavy Tweeds for English Wear	28	8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS of the Choicest Varieties can only be obtained from Us direct.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, 8-8, 12-8, 20-0, and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, 3-0, 4-8, 5-8, and 10-0.

ALL PACKING AND CARRIAGE *free*.

CHOICE BULBS.

Largest Stock in India. In Collections, "A" 164 Bulbs, Rs. 20; "B" 98 Bulbs, Rs. 12-0; "C" 61 Bulbs, Rs. 7-0; "D" 43 Bulbs, Rs. 5.

Packing, but NOT Carriage free.

See our GRAND CATALOGUE for Descriptions of over 2,000 Varieties, FREE BY POST. As. 2-6.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING for INDIAN AMATEURS," Rs. 5-0 and 3-8.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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Price 8 Annas.

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CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.

The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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PILE & CO.,
LD.,
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NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PHOSPHORUS PILLS,

AS PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF

WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True Damiana Plant*, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

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LESSEE & DIRECTOR..............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 31st JANUARY,
The Delightful Comic Opera,
"MADAME ANGOT."

THURSDAY.—"AN ALHAMBRA SENSATION."

FRIDAY.—"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."

SATURDAY.—"THE SILVER KING."

Box Office at Mitchell's. T. EMPSON, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

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A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

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For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

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EXHIBITORS SENDING in PICTURES on THURSDAY, will please send them to the SECRETARIAT, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MEMBERS will oblige by SENDING the AMOUNT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Hon. Secretary, without delay, in order that the List for 1894-95 may be made up.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Art Society.

CHAMPAGNES

SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints.............. „ 77

USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... „ 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & CO.,
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H. H. The Maharajah of Puttiala
H. H. The Maharana Sri Pratapsinghji, Rajah of Sunth Rampur
Nawab Syud Wilayat Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Rajah Promoda Nath Roy of Dighapattia
Nawab Huzoor Mirza Bahadur
Syud Munjhalay Nawab of Patna
Syud Chhota Nawab of Patna
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Calcutta, 25th January, 1894.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January, 1894.

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NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

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JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1894 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th Day of January, 1894.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
[illegible]
BOMBAY [illegible] COLOMBO, KANDY
[illegible]RE, BATAVIA.
[illegible]GHAI.

[illegible]NK receives FIXED DEPOSITS [illegible] one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	1[illegible]0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	780
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	245
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	678
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	50	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,200	500	500	Rs. 1	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		130
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	685
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	6,000	0	25	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	300
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	825
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	580
nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	50	900	15	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 935
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	[illegible]
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		193½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	285
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,290
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs 30	1150nom
French	300	500	all	Nil	470
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	[illegible]
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	190
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	395
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	[illegible]
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Nil	410
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	[illegible]
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	[illegible]
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	50	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220 215
Vakkart	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 0	980
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 25
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	[illegible]
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	102
Banty Brothers	6,623	200	185	18	[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,175
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c.	64
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs 21	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	371
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	1,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ot	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct	109
Kemp & Co.	6,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	212
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	30	31	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	7
Marcks & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	55
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	28
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	98
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	240	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	300	100	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	8,300	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-13	
China Leaf	„	26·6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	26 4	„
Do. do. new	„	25 2	„
Australia do.	„	26 6	
Bombay do.	„	26-2	
English Sovereigns	„	15-12	
Do. Dragons	„	16-11	
Bar Silver 17 Sovereigns	„	88-8	
Do. 17½ do.	„	88	
Maria Dollars	„	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	181	
Francs	„	310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Rifle Butts.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—H. M. S. Lapwing, from Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Stura (s), from Hongkong; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Taurus sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Savitri left the dock on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Stura entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 30th January, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 40, *viz.*, 1*s.* 2½*d.* per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow, the 1st proximo.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—We have been asked to announce that the dates fixed for holding the Schools' Athletic Meeting, organised by this Association, have been altered from Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th February, to Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th February.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Sooderji Bawaji, a Hindu labourer, aged fifty years, whilst engaged in carrying a bag of rice down a flight of stairs, in the godown of Nursoo Walji, at Russell Street, accidentally slipped and fell, sustaining serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and treated.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, Ebrahim Abbas, aged eleven years, residing at Temker Street, while walking along Duncan Road with a load on his head, was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria (No. 749 driven by Rama Vithoo), and sustained a fracture of the left thigh. The injured lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"The Rite of Human Sacrifice in Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern India, and other Countries," by Mr. Purushotam Balkrishna Josh.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following programme:—

Pavane	Conti	Vasseur.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Polka Mazurka	A Phantom	Kuhner.
Quadrille	Roundabout	Williams.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DARING YOUTH.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack, charged Bhawanishanker Keshav, a boy of sixteen years, and a native of Gogah, in Bhownugger, with committing burglaries in the house of Virji Govindji, on the night of the 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, and with stealing Rs. 29. The complainant is a goldsmith, and owns a shop in the Kazi Sayed Street. Having found that for two successive nights thefts had been committed in the shop, he decided to keep a watch on the night of the 29th instant. For this purpose he remained on the look-out from a shop opposite. About midnight the accused was seen to open the shop, and enter it. The complainant at once ran up to the shop, and closing the shutters fastened the door from outside. A policeman was called and the accused was arrested, and afterwards pointed out a shop whence the stolen property was recovered. The Ma[redacted]wan, aged about four years, son of a Bania of Hansot, in the Broach Collectorate, while peeping under the lid, accidentally fell down. The well is about 34½ feet deep, about 3 feet in diameter, and at the time contained four feet of water. On an alarm being given by the other three boys, a young man, named Abdulla Mahomed Wazir, aged about nineteen years, who was passing towards the bazaar, hurried to the spot and without any hesitation descended into the well. The over-hanging roof of the house debarred light from coming inside the well. Abdulla picked up the boy in an unconscious state and handed him over to Kuber Makan, who had gone down the well to assist him. With the assistance of a rope the two men brought the child up. Kuber at once ran with the child in his arms to the dispensary, where the medical officer succeeded in bringing the lad to consciousness. When the boy had sufficiently recovered he was taken home by his parents. Abdulla who so courageously rescued the child, sustained some slight injury to one of his legs and arms in descending the well.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE PRESS COMPANY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE COMPANY.

THIS was a petition by Goculdas Madhowjee, a creditor, for the winding-up of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Company, Limited, by the Court, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the company.

The petitioner stated that the Jadowjee Raghowjee Press Company was incorporated in 1888 under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, with a nominal capital of Rs. 72,000 divided into 120 shares of Rs. 600 each, all of which were fully paid up. The company had an account with the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company in respect of money lent and expended by the latter for the use of, and for goods supplied to, the former. The accounts were duly adjusted on the 10th October, 1891, when a sum of Rs. 4,020-3-4 was found due by the press company. On the 19th December, 1892, a notice of demand was made, but no payment was made as required. On the 13th October, 1893, the manufacturing company gave notice, demanding payment of the total sum due with interest, viz., Rs. 4,791-7-5, but the press company had neglected to pay the sum. On the 1st November, 1893, at an extraordinary general meeting of the manufacturing company, it was resolved to wind it up, and the petitioner was appointed the sole liquidator, the resolutions being duly conferred on the 16th November. The press company being unable to pay its debts, the petitioner submitted that it should be wound up by the court.

For the company, it was urged that they were not justly liable for the amount claimed, as the late agent, Lilladhar Shamjee, had made entries in the accounts which were disputed by the company.

His Lordship: I will take an account in chambers between the two companies. At present I am not satisfied in the matter. A suit ought to be filed to establish the claim.

After some discussion as to the payment of the money into court, his Lordship ordered that the petition should stand over till the 20th February on the company paying over Rs. 5,000 into the Bank of Bombay to abide the issue of such suit. The money to be paid in on or before Thursday, and the suit to be filed on Friday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

Purification of St. Mary the Virgin—Friday, January 2.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29.

10 p.m.	73·1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	74·5
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·4

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS REVOKED.

IMPERATRIX VS. MUKUND BABU VITE AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were petitions by the three accused applying for revision of the orders passed in August last by Mr C. C. Boyd, First-Class Magistrate, Belgaum, sanctioning their prosecution for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding held before him on the 25th April 1893; also applying for revision of the order of discharge of Raghunath Mangesh passed by the same Magistrate on the 20th June 1893. An appeal against the orders had been made to Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Sessions Judge, who declined to interfere; and hence the appeal was made to the High Court. Mr. Anderson, with Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr B. A. Bhagvat, for the opponent.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—On the 27th November a police officer of the Sangli territory, an independent State, and so described in 1 Bombay H C R, Appendix 84, came from Shahpur in that territory to Belgaum, with a written request from one of the Chief's officials to the chief constable to arrest Makund Babu Vite on a charge of criminal breach of trust committed in the Sangli territory. Makund is a native subject of the Queen-Empress, residing at Belgaum. The chief constable thereupon directed the arrest which was performed by the Sangli officer, and Makund was brought up before the chief constable and showed him a written reply made to Makund in October 1891, by the District Magistrate of Belgaum, to the effect that he could not be arrested without a warrant from either the Political Agent for Sangli or from the District Magistrate. Upon this the chief constable forthwith brought Makund before a Magistrate, who discharged him from custody. The question before us is whether the act of arrest was lawful. If not, the confinement was wrongful, and the question whether the chief constable knew that it was unlawful, is irrelevant in construing Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, see I. L. R. 13 Bom. 376, which differs from Section 220 as interpreted in 9th Bom. H. C. 346. The only treaty or convention between our Government and Sangli about extradition appears to be that printed at page 230 of Aitchison's Treatise vol. 7, Editon 1892. It provides that if offenders come into British India from the Sangli Jagheer "you (*i. e.* the Chief) will represent the affair, and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you." These words do not justify the arrest. It is not contended that the arrest would be lawful without authority of Statute Law. Mr. Jardine argued, however, that the words of Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure—"When a native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place beyond the limits of British India, he may be dealt with in respect of any such offence, as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found"—justified the action of the police, because they apply the provisions of Sec. 54, where by a police officer may without warrant arrest for any cognizable offence (which criminal breach of trust is) when there is a reasonable complaint or credible information or reasonable suspicion. "Offence" is defined in this Code to mean "any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force." The real question then is whether the word as used in Sec. 54 includes acts of British subjects outside of British India, which if done in British India would amount to cognizable offences? The British Indian law of offences extends to them when they are "out" of British India by Sec. 8 of Foreign Jurisdiction Act 21 of 1879, and so does the law of procedure. But if such a person is "within" British India what law of procedure applies? If there were no enactment at all, the better opinion is that whatever prerogative the Government of the Queen at home may have to arrest, the police here would have none. See Forsyth's Constitutional Law 369 and the authorities referred to. Also Maxwell on Magistrates 125. The Fugitive Offenders Act and the Extradition Act of England do not appear to empower the police to arrest without warrant. The Government of one State has no such special interest in the affairs of another as to induce it to be diligent in capturing escaped offender before any requisition is made. If there is a Political Agent, Sec. 188 prohibits inquiry in British India after the arrest, unless the Political Agent certifies in favour of such an inquiry. Our Foreign Jurisdiction Act appears to contemplate only two modes of initiating inquiry, namely, by process issued either by the Political Agent or a Magistrate. If the latter officer takes the initiative he must give immediate information to the Political Agent if there is one; if there is none, he must at once report his proceedings to the Local Government. There is no such requirement about arrests made by the police without the Magistrate's warrant. Yet it cannot be supposed that the Legislature meant this safeguard not to extend to all cases. These directions in this Act indicate that the procedure is special: so does Section 17 about bail, Sections 11 and 16 provide a careful procedure to be worked by Political Agents, Governments, and Magistrates. If the intention had been to empower the police under Sec. 54 of the Code, it would have been expressed in plain words. The word "offence" must be limited in a manner analogous to the construction put in Empress vs. Murgappa, I. L. R., 5 Bom. 338, by the majority of the Full Bench, Sargent and Melvill J. J. For these reasons the arrest and detention of Mukund were illegal; and the Magistrate ought to have held that the confinement was wrongful. The evidence given by the Sangli Jemedar of police shows the dangers to the personal liberty of Her Majesty's subjects in Belgaum. He says he is always arresting people in Belgaum for cognizable offences, and that the Belgaum police assist him in so doing, and it is not usual to mention the name of the criminal. What happens after these arrests is not disclosed by the evidence. We do not suppose that the Magistracy allow any subject of the Queen-Empress to be carried out of British India by the police of a foreign State, and without any warrant from the Government or the Political Agent or a British Magistrate. There is no law which allows such things; and, indeed, every civilized Government is very jealous of all attempts to withdraw its subjects from its jurisdiction and hand them over to the Courts of a foreign State, especially without any protection against prosecution in the foreign State for offences committed before that for which the surrender is required. Through the mistakes made by the Magistrate who tried the chief constable for wrongful confinement, he has been twice discharged. We are asked by Mukund to use our revisional powers to put him on trial again. But as the Magistrates has found that the chief constable did not act with malice, but only followed an illegal procedure, which his superiors have sanctioned at Belgaum, we do not think the interests of justice require that he should be prosecuted a third time. We, therefore, do not interfere with the order of discharge. Mukund and two of his witnesses ask this Court to revoke the sanctions given by the Magistrate under Sec. 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for their trial for having given false evidence. On examining the record we find that even as regards the only tangible matter of charge, viz., whether Mukund was sent up to the Magistrate after arrest in a dhumney or on foot, the statements are much balanced; the other matters charged relate to a conversation which may have been exaggerated. In no case do we see any public advantage likely to result from allowing these prosecutions to go on at the suit of a private person. We, therefore, use our powers in revision to revoke these sanctions, and stop the prosecutions.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who concurred, said: There is, in my opinion, no room for doubt, that the practice of police officers in Belgaum lending their help without orders from British magistrates in the execution of warrants of arrest issued by the authorities in the Sangli State in respect of cognizable offences alleged to have been committed by British subjects in the territories of that State, is not in strict conformity with the terms of the treaty engagements with that State or with the provisions of the Extradition Act. The treaty engagements permit a larger freedom to the British police to follow up offenders who escape into that States than is permitted to the authorities of the Native State to make arrests in British territory. In this latter case nothing can be done except after inquiry, presumably by the magistrates in British territory. The provisions of the Extradition Act are not very clear as regards the action of the police, but they also impose the obligation of a preliminary inquiry by a magistrate before a British subject can be made over to a foreign tribunal. The action taken by the chief constable in this case is thus clearly not in conformity with law. At the same time the existence of the above practice for many years is held proved by the Magistrate, Mr. Boyd, and the fact that the District Magistrate deemed it necessary to give the protection or assurance contained in his reply (Ex. 30) to the complainant in a particular case shows clearly that the procedure of direct arrest by the Belgaum police on the requisition of the Sangli State was well known to the district authorities, and has been followed by them in all similar cases. Under these circumstances the chief constable cannot be held to have acted in this matter when he simply gave effect to the existing practice. The protection of the District Magistrate's order was not meant by him to be a general protection against all arrests. The warrant brought by the Shahpur Jemedar specified no details, and the chief constable could not well be expected to follow any other course than the one he followed, namely, of placing the whole matter before a magistrate and acting according to his orders. In so doing, he does not appear to have exercised his authority harshly or unreasonably. The chief constable should, therefore, in my opinion not be put on his trial again for a third time. At the same time the counter-complaints for false evidence brought against Mukund and two others, his brother and the pleader, appear to me to be of a sort for which there is not any strong justification. The fact appears to be that Mukund had good reason to be vexed, and ignorant people in such a mood of mind, are disposed to a considerable exaggeration of their feelings in the expressions they use, and in such a state of excitement they often utter inaccuracies which should never be mistaken for deliberate falsehoods. If Mukund had the protecting order with him, his showing it to the chief constable may be easily mistaken for his flourishing it about. Further, there is nothing unnatural in such a man showing this order to the Shahpur Jemedar, or to the chief constable, and in the Jemedar not attending to it, and in the chief constable urging that it could not protect Mukund. The only misstatement of fact relates to the question of conveyance. But it is too small a matter to furnish grounds for further prolonging this unhealthy litigation. No jury would convict the persons so charged with wilfully giving false evidence under such circumstances. I concur, therefore, in refusing to interfere with the order of discharge passed by the First-Class Magistrate, and in revoking the sanction given by the same Magistrate to prosecute Mukund and his brother and the pleader for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

The Court dismissed the application for revision of the order of discharge of Raghunath Mangesh, dated 20th June, 1893; and revoked the orders passed on the 2nd August, 1893, by Mr. C. C. Boyd, sanctioning, under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecution of the three accused for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding held before him on the 25th April, 1893.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS.

THE following is a summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice crop prospects on the 31st December 1893, in the eleven chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma:—The area under rice cultivation in the 11 chief rice-producing districts is now reported as 4,719,062 acres or 28,742 acres less than was reported last month. The decrease in the acreage reported this month compared with that shown last month is due to a large reduction in the figures of cultivated area shown for the Wakema district. Compared with 1892-93 the estimate of the cultivated area of 1893-94 shows an increase of 93,448 acres. The anna estimates (i.e., outturn per acre estimates) of all districts remain the same. It is believed that in some localities the grain may prove to be light, but more reliable information on this point will be given in next month's report. In Amherst the crop is perhaps not as good as was expected last month. It is now estimated that 1,346,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 22,813 559 cwts. of cleaned rice, will be available for export.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·147	W	2	64·0	47·1	78	...	3·84	+2·21
Agra	30·148	N W	6	70·0	48·5	69	...	2·08	+1·41
Cawnpore	30·103	N	8	75·4	48·0	73	...	1·04	...
Allahabad	30·101	S W	6	78·6	48·4	66	...	0·75	—0·67
Jhansi	30·178	N W	1	74·1	50·2	63	...	3·12	+2·31
Jacobabad	30·242	Calm	2	62·4	35·0	76	...	1·17	+0·92
Karachi	30·241	N E	12	65·9	43·1	68	...	3·35	+2·68
Jeypore	30·181	W S W	2	70·5	45·2	67	...	3·83	+3·00
Ajmere	30·217	Calm	2	70·4	46·8	75	...	3·43	+1·73
Deesa	30·121	N N E	10	78·1	53·1	40	...	3·19	+1·89
Ahmedabad	30·083	E N E	3	79·2	52·1	60	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·174	N W	9	69·8	44·0	40	...	0·27	+0·17
Rajkot	30·153	N N E	5	76·9	44·0	40	...	1·54	+1·16
Veraval	30·111	N N E	5	77·5	51·3	34	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·153	E N E	5	73·7	48·9	59	...	2·41	+1·82
Indore	30·135	N N W	2	77·0	50·1	77	...	2·79	+1·97
Saugor	30·126	E S E	2	70·3	51·4	65	...	2·68	+0·48
Jubbulpore	30·109	N E	3	79·9	53·9	66	...	2·40	+0·59
Hoshangabad	...								
Khandwa	30·082	N W	4	84·2	57·1	58	...	0·78	—0·52
Raipur	30·071	N	1	89·3	61·7	66	...	0·64	—0·37
Nagpur	30·054	N N E	3	89·3	60·6	55	...	3·08	+1·08
Amraoti	30·070	E N E	5	89·6	61·3	57	...	1·20	—0·84
Akola	30·072	W	3	88·5	57·5	53	...	2·11	—0·41
Surat	30·071	E N E	F	82·5	56·9	62	...	0·77	+0·34
Malegaon	30·088	W N W	5	85·4	54·0	54	...	1·30	—0·09
Bombay	30·058	N N E	15	80·9	66·7	65	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·101	N W	6	90·0	55·1	63	...	2·08	+0·37
Aurangabad	30·095	Calm	4	87·8	57·2	51	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·048	E	5	92·7	59·1	37	...	0·28	—1·49
Ratnagiri	30·016	N N E	7	84·4	65·4	66	...	0·21	—0·63
Belgaum	30·028	Calm	7	86·3	58·9	49	...	4·96	+2·97
Goa	30·006	N	13	84·1	67·4	90	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·003	N E	4	83·2	65·6	80	...	2·78	—0·35
Mangalore	29·991	E	3	86·8	68·4	83	...	3·29	—0·48
Calicut	30·002	E N E	9	86·8	67·2	85	...	7·16	—0·21
Cochin	29·996	N E	M	91·3	73·2	68	...	5·95	—4·07
Bangalore	30·071	E S E	7	87·8	56·4	54	...	2·31	—1·78
Secunderabad	30·065	Calm	2	93·7	61·9	69	...	3·82	+1·64
Masulipatam	30·021	Calm	3	92·1	64·1	81	...	17·93	+9·57
Bellary	30·036	S	3	92·4	62·1	[illegible]	...	1·26	—1·17
Cuddapah	30·022	S E		95·1	67·5	52	...	8·44	+1·49
Madras	30·024	W	5	86·7	70·2	59	...	22·38	—1·79
Coimbatore	30·094	N	4	90·4	60·3	55	...	10·92	+5·01
Trichinopoly	30·046	Calm	2	92·5	60·4	71	...	13·84	+4·03
Negapatam	30·021	Calm	2	82·9	66·7	87	...	43·13	+10·95
Colombo	30·083	N N E	6	82·5	66·0	[illegible]	...	25·14	+1·72
Aden	30·128	E N E	16	77·3	73·9	62	...	0·20	—1·08

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind and has changed by moderate or small amounts over the rest of the country. Readings are highest over Sind and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep to the west of longitude 76° and to the north of latitude 13°. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Malegaon, Goa, Madras and Coimbatore, and north-easterly to south easterly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Calcutta. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the mean of the season at Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur, and 7° to 11° below it in Sind, the Punjab and at Rajkot. The minimum temperature is 4° to 7° in excess of the mean in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Ajmere and Malegaon, and 6° to 12° in defect at Trichinopoly, Rajkot, Jacobabad and Kharachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in the Madras Presidency. There has been no rain at any station. Pressure is very high over Sind, and as the baric gradients in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and on and off the whole of the West Coast between Karachi and Mangalore are steep, fresh to strong winds are probable. The weather is, however, fine and settled over the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 30.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure decreased at Peshawar in Baluchistan and in the west and centre of the peninsula and increased elsewhere. General distribution of pressure and general circulation of winds fairly normal and weather fine everywhere, and no rain reported from any station. Mean temperature below normal in North-West Provinces, Punjab, Central India, Sind and Rajputana; above other provinces frost recorded in North-West last night, and minimum on ground, Simla only sixteen degrees.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th January, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	74 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66 5
Dew Point	62 1
Relative humidity of Air	0·647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67 0
General Directions of wind*	N, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	245

* From midnight to midnight.

THE death is announced at the age of 75, of Mrs. Thackeray, the widow of William Makepeace Thackeray. She was the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Shawe, C.B., and was born in Java in 1818. In 1836 she married Mr. Thackeray, who was then twenty-four years or ago. He was at the beginning of his career, having only recently been compelled by money losses to abandon painting, and to turn to literature for a living. In 1840 the illness which followed the birth of her youngest child, affected Mrs. Thackeray's mind, and she never recovered. Though incapable of managing her life she was able to take an interest and pleasure in the things around her, and especially in music, for which she retained a remarkable faculty to the end. For the last sixteen years she had been living with her faithful friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, at Leigh, in Essex.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tauras, 1,410 tons, Captain H Wold, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Schooner Fate Issilams, 110 tons, Captian Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique and Quileman, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B.I. S N C's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Rangoon (19th January), with a cargo of timber.

The Italian steamer Stura, 1,416 tons, Captain E De Negri, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with a general cargo 2 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr H A Pattman, Captain H Chance, Mr S N Squire, Mr. S W G Tinckom, Mrs Dayle and child, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain S Wyllie, Mr W O Cockett, Mr G B Horman, Master Soundy, Mr L Chillarum, and 318 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	H. M. S. Lapwing.	Dare	Persian Gulf.
30	Stura (s)	DeNegri	Hongkong, Jan 9.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan 27.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Taurus (s)	Wold	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Schooner Fate Issilamo, Nacoda, for Mozambique, &c.
„ Karagola, Robertson, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Booldana, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
„ Scarsdale, for Port Said.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
25	Secundra s	....	Singapore.
	M, Meanatchy s	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
24	Kerbela s	....	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	....	Rangoon.
	Japan s	....	Bombay.
	Bhopal s	....	Hamburg.
25	Palitana s	....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—3 cases confectionary, M Custsorchand; 8 cases confectionary, S Nazarally; 5 cases confectionary, A Goolamally; 51 cases gingerwine, 251 cases whisky 55 cases rum, and 5 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 case beer, Eduljee Bezonjee.

City of Dundee s—12 cases confectionary, C Moosajee.

FROM LONDON.

Eden Hall s—4 cases cutlery, A H Hassum

Rome s—36 cases oilmenstores, 7 cases cheeses, and 6 cases soap, candles, &c., E Rusooljee; 5 bales printing papers, and 2 cases envelopes, C A Rohim and Bros; 2 cases medicine Eduljee Bros; 6 cases champagne, 14 cases claret, 3 cases still, 32 cases brandy, and 5 cases port, &c., Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—34 cases biscuits, S Hebtoola; 25 cases writing papers, 5 cases envelopes, and 1 case stationery, N Cumroodin.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—7 cases stationery, A H Kikabhoy

Baria s—1 hogshead brany, Jamsetjee Nowrojee

Rome s—27 cases medicine, B Cullianjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolyenbels s—2 cases blotting papers, K A Hoosen; 12 cases glassware, E M Abcoolally

Rome s—89 cases glassware, K Samejee; 10 bales straw boards, M Cumroodin

FROM CHARENTE.

Rome s—51 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—90 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee

Rome s—50 cases brandy, and 60 cases claret, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM MARSEILLES

Manilla s—85 cases Vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases vermouth, H A Hormarjee

FROM GENOA

Manilla s—2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 56 packages provision, and 13 cases wine, Lawrence and Co; 2 cases printed books, G Fertado and Bros; 35 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—9 cases glassbeads, M Essoofally

Imperator s—23 cases soap, H S Habib; 19 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers; 42 packages papers, E M Abdoolally and Co; 7 cases soap, N Hoosen; 45 bales writing papers, A H Essoofally; 2 cases glass beads, A Mahomedally; 11 cases soap, A Shurufally

Imperatrix s—3 cases glassbeads, M O Mahomed Essack

FROM VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—22 cases glassbeads, M Essoofally

Imperator s—83 cases glassbeads, F Fischer and Co; 4 cases glassbeads, E Sullemanjee; 14 cases glassbeads, A H Kurrimbhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—35 bales wool, Jadowjee Carra; 32 bales wool, T Chimandas; 68 bales wool M Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Templar s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 4,700 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy; 6,003 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 30,400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,501 cwts myrabollams, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,512 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Courtfield s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 650 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1245 bales bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Notherby Hall s—2,401 cwts rapeseed, Volkart, Brothers; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Alpine s—400 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—1,056 cwts groundnut, Glade and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

British King s—600 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

Eden Hall s—1,880 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales bales cotton Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR NAPLES

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythel and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imprerator s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assam s—37 cases opium, The P and O. Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assam s—72 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assam s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Chance, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kamptee.

JANUARY 30.

Wyllie, Capt, Ms, 2nd L H C, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 29.

Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, ISC, on leave, to Lanowli.

Raymond, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave.

JANUARY 30.

Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G Dept, on leave, to Poona.

Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January, 1894

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill and squad drill, Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, and squad drill, Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. Parade for Saturday next the 3rd proximo:—No. 1 Company will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue Oval at 4-15 p.m. Sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station.

No 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. and on arrival of No 1 Company, the Corps will March thence to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Drill order *with* arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st January, 1894.

1. The class of instruction for proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th proximo, and every Thursday, until further orders. Officers, N. C. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than to-day the 31st instant.

2. A Company class firing will commence on Thursday the 1st, and close on Saturday, the 10th February. Any member not completing his class within the prescribed time will not be eligible for any of Captain Baird's prizes.

3. The members of F Company will attend at the Range on Friday, the 2nd proximo, for class firing. Any member not completing his class before the 8th proximo will not be eligible to compete for the Company prizes.

4. C Company Team will attend at the Ranges *this morning to shoot in the Inter-Company Competition.*

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade on *Thursday, 1st proximo, at 6-45 a.m., behind the Marine Lines.*

2. On all other mornings there will be sword practice at the Riding School.

3. Messrs E Antippa and E Rivers Smith having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and are respectively posted to Troops A and B.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 27.)

MEDICAL.

The services of Surgn-Capt E R W C Carroll, IMS (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

SANITARY.

The services of Surgn-Capt B H Deare, IMS (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

POLICE.

The services of Capt W G H Stirling, ISC, 1st Madras Lancers, Assist Comdt, Lower Chindwin Military Police Battn, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

FORESTS.

The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—M F O Lemarchand, Depy Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, to the Central Provinces; and Mr F S Barker, Depy Consvr, 4th grade, Central Provinces (on furlough)—to the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F Muller as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab.

The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion:—Jemadar Imam Bakhsh Khan, to be Subadar, vice Bhagwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; and Havildar Shaik Ali Muhammad, to be Jamadar, vice Imam Bakhsh Khan, promoted.

Mr J Duncan, vice Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions of officers of the Accont Department, are notified:—With effect from 23rd Dec, 1893—Mr G C Ray to revert to class V, and Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List; and Mr C W C Carson to revert to the class of Probationers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col P D Jeffreys, Assist Adjt Genl Quetta Dist, to be 1st Assist Adjt Genl, at Army Head Quarters, vice Col K D Murray, DSO, whose tenure has expired.

Col A G Yeatman-Biggs, CB, R A, commanding Royal Artillery, Meerut, to be Assist Adjt General at Army Head Quarters, vice Col T A Cooke, appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class in the Bombay Presidency.

ARMY STAFF.

Lieut Col G Henry, R E, offg Assist Adjt Genl, Quetta Dist, to be an Assist Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Col P D Jeffreys, appointed 1st Assist Adjt Genl, Army Head Quarters.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut L H Marriott, I S C, 6th Regt of Madras Infy, to be Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieut R F Bidwell, York and Lancaster Regt, offg Wing Officer, 20th Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Bidwell will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W C French, Lancashire Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—R L Ricketts, attached to the 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers. J S Corlett, attached to the 11th (Prince of Wale's Own) Bengal Lancers; E K Barwell, attached to the 9th Gurkha Rifles; and R M Hall, attached to the 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt H Appleton, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, (p a) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt J G Ramsay, I S C, 24th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Inf, Dpy Assist Adjt-Genl, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Capt E E Robertson, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, for one year, and Surgn-Lieut-Col H Boyd, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut R W C Keays, I S C, 28th Regt of Madras Infy, Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class, for one year; Lieut N Macpherson, I S C, attached, 1st Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), for six months.

Lieut F G Fulner, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept is granted leave out of India (m c) for four months.

Capt A L Swainson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Military Works Dept, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (p a) for five months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Major F D Welchman, I S C, Wind Comdr and second-in-command, 4th Regt of Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) till 30th Nov 1894, pending retirement; Capt P B Lindsell, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Lancers, (m c) for six months; and Lieut R St G Gorton, R A, Subaltern, No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, (m c) for two months; and Lieut J L W ffrench-Mullen, I S C, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's Regt of Bengal Lancers, Assist Comdt, Military Police, Burma, (m c) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieut Colonels—E L Elliot, D S O, and C W J Hingston.

Capt to be Major—Malcolm Thomas Lyde.

Colonel's Allowance—Col F C St John, I S Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following admission to the Order of British India:—To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur"—Subadar Major Abdulla Beg, 3rd Bo L I, vice pensioned Risaldar Major Ahmed Husain, Bahadur, 2nd Bombay Lancers, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Allahabad Light Horse—A H S Reid, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Gray, promoted.

Punjab Light Horse—S M Robinson, Gentleman, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Eastern Bengal State Ry Vol Rifle Corps—F D Kiernander Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Hanby, promoted; and F V Tayler, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Mills, promoted.

Bengal Nagpur Ry Vol Rifle Corps—G A Anderson, Esq, to be Capt, vice Hartley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

Allahabad Light Horse—Second Lieut Percy Gray to be Lieut, vice Spankie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Eastern Bengal State Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J A Anderson to be Capt, vice Adie, promoted; Second Lieut W A E Hanby to be Lieut, vice Tritton resigned; and Second Lieut G Mills to be Lieut, vice Anderson, promoted.

North Western Ry Vol Rifles—Second Lieut C D D Wilson to be Lieut with effect from the 17th Nov, 1893, vice Down, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secy of State for India:—To be Assist Engineers.—C T Amor T R Wakefield, W Madge, C F Laslett A Ellis, C K D Frost, and G E Wood.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C R Rowsell, R I M (m c) for 6 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Rawson, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough for two months by H M's Secy of State for India, in extension of the furlough for one year.

Mr S K [illegible], Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Assist Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations:—A M Fagan, and G T I Oliver, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; E G Stanley, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; Matadin Sukul, Assist Engr, 2nd grade; H A C Muller, Assist Engr, 3rd grade; A G R Trapmann, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; M P C ole, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; O Hoernle, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; J Sutherland, Assist Engr, 1st grade permanent; Matadin Sukul, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Sub pro tem; A G R Trapmann, Assist Engr, 1st grade; S Cox, Assist Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem; H O Walling, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank; E G Stanley, Assist Engr, 1st grade; S Cox, Assist Engr, 2nd grade; and C P Walsh, Assist Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr W Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Dept, is appointed to officiate as Govt Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F Morrison or until further orders.

Mr W E Newham, E Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr C C B Knapp, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

H E the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a reconnaissance survey of the country between Singhia, on the Bengal Central Railway, and Chandpur, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpur Railway Survey.

Mr V C French, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, is permanently transferred to the Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (old classification).

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Pinhey, Assist Supt, is allowed furlough for one year.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr A W Paul, C I E, Magte and Collr, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr J H Lea, Depy Collr, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collr under sec IV of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII.

Mr J Whitmore, Dist and Sess Judge, Birbhum, is allowed leave for thirty-six days viz, ten days, on full pay.

Mr C H Swindon, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr F C Barnes, Supdt of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed furlough for nine months.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr Patrick Playfair, of his seat in the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Rev A E Stone, Chaplain of Fort William and the Mily Hospital, is allowed leave for three months.

The Rev William Arthur Chettle, a missionary of the Wesleyan Mission Society in Bankura, is authorised, under sec 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnise marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians and under sec 9 of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The Rev William Arthur Chettle is also appointed to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Mr E Muspratt, Dist Supdt of Police, Lakhimpur, is placed on special duty with the Abor Expeditionary Force.

Mr St Quintin Byrne Asst Supdt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to Dibrugarh and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Lakhimpur district, during the deputation, on special duty, of Mr E Muspratt, or until further orders.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DROPPINGS, SIZED ENDS, GUTTER PUMP FLY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in small lots as will suit the purchasers, the following goods at the Indian Mill, and in the Hindoostan Mill near the Bombay, Baroda Railway Station, Mahaluxmi.

At 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of Morarjee Tejpall, and by order of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, at their Mill—
1 lot unsized large ends.
1 „ dropping No. 1.
1 „ do. No. 2.
1 „ do. No. 3.
1 „ Gutter pump fly No. 10 and 20.

At 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Morarjee Tejpall, and by order of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, at their Mill—
1 lot dropping No. 2 and 3.
1 „ sized large ends.
1 „ sized small ends.
1 „ broken healds.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

Also at the risk of whom it may concern—
1 case cigars, consigned to Messrs Mull, Mathew & Co. and to Ruttonjee, Byramjee, invoice No 2274 of 20th March, 1893.

AUCTION SALE OF DROPPINGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 1st of February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in small lots as will suit the purchasers at the Western India Mills, near Kali Chowki, Chinchpogli, on account and at the risk of Morarjee Tejpal, and by order of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited—
1 lot dropping No. 2 and 3.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st February, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
A few lots of books on Law, Science, and History.
3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
On account of the concerned—
16 boxes brandy
9 „ claret
10 „ beer.
On account and at the risk of Choonilal Vamulchand—
777 E S & Co.—2734 1 bale bleached yarn Nos. 20 and 24.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Merwanjee Nowrojee—
E S & Co., 9387—6 cases cathedral glass.
„ „ 3 „ railing feet lead.
E S & Co., 9518—3 „ cathedral glass.
E S & Co., 9556—1 case gilt mouldings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT PAREL.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Culliandas Dharamdas and Ranchordas Dharamdas, and on account of the mortgagors, Jairam Luxuman, Harichandra Jairam, Shivram Jairam, Harishunker Jairam and Rowji Jairam, by their guardian, Jairam Luxuman, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage of 14th September, 1892, the following properties:—

At 4 p.m, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st Day of January, 1894.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Toka land, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at the village of Parel in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts and standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 55, old Survey No 10, and new Survey No. 98, and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward F, No 2569, and Street No 1263, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhasker Pandurang, on the west by the vacant land of Raghoba Krishnajee, on the south partly by the house of Shivram Harichandra and Pandurang Harischandra, and partly by the vacant land of Raghoba Krishnajee, and on the north by the open yard belonging to the heirs of the late Pandurang Narayanjee, and which premises are occupied by the mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government Toka land, with a small house and a chawl standing thereon, situate at the village of Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and forty seven square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new No. 14126, old Survey No. 1, and new Survey No. 1-12, and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward F., Nos. 2719-2718, and Street Nos. 1413-1412, and bounded on the east by the properties of Jaganath Atmaram and Laxuman Chavan, on the west by the charity property of the mortgagors and by the house of Rowjee Ragunath, Nanabhai Narayenjee, and Gopinath Narayen, on the south by the property of Shivappa Lingayet, and on the north by Parel Road, and which premises are occupied by the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grants Building, Small Colaba, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teakwood household, furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, Hinks lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of ALEXANDER TOUGH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA TANK PAKHADY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property, by Public Auction, on the premises, by the order of Mr. Nanabhoy Bhicaji, the first mortgagee of the same, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Haji Abdul Lutiff Haji Ebrahim of the one part and the said Nanabhoy Bhiwaji of the other part:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece on parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla Tank Pacady, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,510 square yards or thereabouts (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, and the properties hereinafter described, and stated as charged with the fazendari rents or sum of Rs. 30 and Rs 15 respectively, on or towards the east and fronting thereto by the De Lisle Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Walji, and partly by the property of Shivlal Motilal, and on or towards the west by a public drain or water-course and vacant Government land, and which said land was formerly registered under No. 175, and now under new No. 13394, new Survey No. 3162, and is assessed under street Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 32 and 34, ward No. 7057, 7058, 61, 7074, 716, and 7170 (or howsoever otherwise the said land or building may be registered and assessed), and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ibrahm and his tenantss.

SECONDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 30 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts (being part of the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted), and the house standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinafter described, and on or towards the east, south and west by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, which said property is in the possession of one Tyabally Moolla Tajkhan.

THIRDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs 15 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts (being another part of the said hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted) and the house standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the south by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, on or towards the east and west by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to, hereby granted, and on or towards the south partly by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, and partly by property hereinbefore firstly described, and stated as chargeable with the said rent of Rs. 30 per annum, and which said property now being described is also in the possession of the said Tyebji Moolla Tajkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonji, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, 6th February, 1894.

Sale of Furniture, &c., of Lieut. BRUMBY,

at his Bungalow, No 2, Market Lines.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, AT CARNAC ROAD NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th proximo at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewun and Co., on Carnac Road, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A large quantity of silk, woollen and cotton goods, damaged and soiled in consequence of their removal from the shop at the time of the fire, which occurred on the 17th inst.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Malabar Hill, the very valuable English mahogany and Wimbridge-made furniture, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, very valuable oil and water-coloured pictures, very handsome table glass and China, choice table ornaments, lamps, cutlery, &c., the property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1894.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

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THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India)
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. General Lord Roberts.
H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Are approved and recommended by all the most eminent Ophthalmic Surgeons in India. The paramount importance of spectacles being exactly suited to effect the alteration of refraction required is now generally recognized, and when professional advice is attainable the Doctor should always be consulted. For those however who have no such opportunity we shall be happy to forward on application a set of graduated test glasses with full directions for applying them. Applications for the use of these must be accompanied by a deposit remittance of Rs 20, which will be refunded in full on their return.

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JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
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SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

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AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built Landaulette by "Offord," London, a handsome strong spider mail-phaeton by "Mulliner," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. P. YELD.

Also the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Martin—

A very rich complete set of glassware for 24 persons, porcelainware, a pair of handsome strong walers, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted Miniature brougham by Silk & Sons, a strong English built mail phaeton, by Laurie and Marner, a handsome strong English-built barouche by Hooper, sets of English made single and double harness, a double barrel C. F. gun in case complete, a single barrel C. F. rifle in case complete, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
Also on account of the concerned—
2 Surat goats with young kids.
1 lot of Bussora fowls (half and full-grown).

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong glass fronted miniature broughan in good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton with removeable coach-box.
1 strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 Kattiawar cow with 3 calves.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
7 DAYS AUCTION SALE
OF
280 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius." 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WERREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—
6 very large Australian Mules.
The Horses are now on View.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE NEW CATTLE BAZAAR.

On MONDAY, the 12th February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold now salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,610 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and east by the water drain, on the west partly by Government ground and partly by Haines Road, and on the south by the batty ground of Raghoo Ramji Jambookar, at present used as a cattle bazaar and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 227, new No. 13775 new Survey No. 3158, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Street Nos. 147, 149, and 151, (2) 161 Haines Road, Ward No. 7077-79, and 7081, 7086.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 31, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98¾; and Indian Sterling Loan at 109. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced ⅛ per cent., to 2⅜; but that on short London Bills remained at 2 per cent. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 30 11-16d. per oz.; but from New York, the quotation for the metal is still nominal; with demand Exchange on London still at 4·86¾ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16d. per cent. higher in London yesterday, at £61 1-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India at 30 days' sight was put down 1-8d., say to 1s. 2 1-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 1s. lower, at 7s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris was unchanged yesterday at 97; Paris Exchange on London was again a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday, at 37⅞s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, market flat; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent. at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market flat; and Linseed, at 39s. per 416 lbs., cif., buyers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market steady.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday, with light weights dull, and prices ½ lower.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 13-64d. for January-March deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of read Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 8 1-8 cents; and April Futures advanced 4 points to 7·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and the total figures this season to date compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts ...	19,000	17,000	24,000
Two days' do. ...	43,000	27,000	63,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,831,000	3,961,000	5,449,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady at previous rates, and a moderate business has been done, exporters having again been the principal buyers. They have taken 2,150 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 1,700 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 151-61; 300 Kamptee, at Rs. 188-92; and 150 Khundwa, at Rs. 188½ per candy; while the Mills have bought 100 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 180; and 50 each of Julgaum and Pachora at Rs. 175; and, in old stuff, 200 Compta, at Rs. 174; and 100 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent for export to-day; but the tone of the market remains steady, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been steady with a moderate export business passing. Prices are half-an-anna per cwt. lower in *Linseed*, but an anna per cwt. higher in *Rapeseed*, and 8 annas per candy dearer in *Gingelly*. We quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed	....	Rs. 7-9-0 to	Rs. 7-11-0	per owt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„	6-10-0 to	„ 6-11-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-5-0 to	„ 6-6-0	„
Do. Red do.	„	6-0-0 to	„ 6-1-6	„
Gingelly, White	„	42-8-0 to	„ 43-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„	39-8-0 to	„ 40-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,851	bales.
Wheat	19,032	cwts.
Linseed	17,401	„
Rapeseed	8,086	„
Gingelly	17,886	„
Poppyseed	1,774	„
Groundnuts	35,841	„
Castorseed	11,450	„
Rice	24,640	„

FREIGHTS are firm for January-February shipment; but no transactions of importance have transpired to-day for early loading. For May shipment, however, business has been done for picked ports, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits for February delivery, 1s. 2 15-32d. for March, and 1s. 2 7-16d. for April, at which latter rate a moderate business has been reported; but, with the exception of an enquiry for forward delivery, the demand for Bank remittance has been very limited, and Money again being in good request, rates hardened during the day to 1s. 2 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready, and to 1s. 2 3/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, at which we have heard of business being done. The Bank of Bombay rate, we hear, has been raised to 7 per cent.; and from Calcutta we learn that rates there are the same as those ruling here at the close, which are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 2 3-8 to 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 2 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	...1·53¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady throughout the day at the opening rates for Fours, say 102½ for cash; 102 5/8 for the coming settling day; and 102 7/8 for the March Account, closing also steady at these quotations.

SHARES have been very quiet, and our quotations show no change this evening.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 27, compared with the statement of January 20, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 20. Rs.	Jan. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,12,412	46,39,279
Do. do. at Branches	30,60,583	36,05,076
Other Deposits	3,08,00,540	2,75,32,569
Post Bills	9,123	9,123
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,41,729	24,58,608
Rs. ..	5,51,77,687	5,25,94,955
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,10,78,852	1,07,45,832
Cash Credits on do. do.	63,68,432	65,32,430
Loans do. do. do.	58,85,560	58,81,201
Current Accounts overdrawn	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,77,27,761	1,83,41,716
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,949 Applied in reduction .. „ 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps &c.	21,856	21,841
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	1,72,832	21,505
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,26,385	1,03,56,481
Rs. ..	5,51,77,687	5,25,94,955

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending January 23, as compared with the statement of January 16, 1894:—

	Jan. 16.			Jan. 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,79,53,242	3	0	1,45,95,441	2	1
Other Deposits, &c.	4,72,19,485	13	5	4,63,73,834	1	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,94,728	12	6	9,23,647	3	3
Sundries	20,91,723	6	11	22,42,765	8	6
Rs.	9,38,60,183	3	10	9,02,35,688	15	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	71,24,094	0	0	65,00,970	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,94,051	0	0	62,15,946	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,03,22,906	12	8	1,05,05,772	3	3
Credits on do.	1,15,25,136	13	9	1,08,52,672	13	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,67,05,995	14	9	2,63,81,778	14	1
Balances with other Banks	2,67,323	14	8	2,83,140	2	0
Bullion	2,255	2	2	1,465	14	11
Dead Stock	12,78,861	3	4	12,79,429	2	7
Stamps	8,683	15	6	8,451	6	6
Sundries	19,98,090	4	3	18,21,142	3	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	92,61,558	11	3	79,44,739	1	6
Do. at Branches	1,85,71,220	7	6	1,79,31,181	1	1
Rs.	9,38,60,183	3	10	9,02,35,688	15	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to January 23, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	29,39,718	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,18,033	do.
Other Deposits	3,45,655	do.
Post Bills	69,082	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,01,229	Dec.
Loans	3,17,135	do.
Account of Credit	6,72,464	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,75,783	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	13,16,820	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,37,039	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—January 28, at Pydhowni, Bombay, Mrs. Rebekah Simeon, the wife of S. B. Walker, Medical Practitioner, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

AMONGST the many questions ripe for settlement which will demand the attention of the new Viceroy is that of the frontier between Barma and China which has been in dispute for eight or nine years. By the third Article of the Convention concluded with China in July, 1886, it was agreed that the question should be settled by a frontier trade convention, it being understood that every encouragement and protection would be afforded to trade. In the early years after the annexation of Burma it was considered desirable to postpone action in regard to the delimitation, but the India Office displayed its customary restlessness, and in July, 1890, Lord Cross telegraphed an enquiry as to how matters stood. Lord Lansdowne replied that the Government of India had no desire to discourage the idea of an amicable settlement, but that an examination of the border country would first be necessary. In order to obtain the requisite information two reconnoitring parties were sent out in the open season of 1890-91, and after being informed as to the result of these explorations, the India Office suggested to the Government of India that sufficient information was available to warrant proposals for a settlement of the frontier towards the south and east from about latitude 25° 30′. In February, 1892, the Foreign Office communicated a memorandum to the Chinese Minister, in which it was stated that her Majesty's Government believed it would be for the advantage of both countries that "British jurisdiction should be established over the whole of the upper basin of the Irrawadi." An intimation was also given that, under certain conditions, her Majesty's Government would be prepared to forego in favour of China the claims of Burma over Keng Hung and Ming Lem. At the outset of the negotiations which ensued, the Chinese Minister in London took the position that all the territory on the east bank of the Irrawadi to the north of the Mole was a no-man's land, in which Burmese or British rights could only be recognised as a matter of arrangement; and he again brought forward the Chinese desire to possess a post on the Irrawadi. Their main object, as subsequently explained, were to develop the trade of Yunnan, especially in copper, and to hold some convenient spot where trade routes converged and the levy of customs might be facilitated. To these unexpected demands the Government of India very reasonably objected.

The suggested projection of the Chinese frontier to the Irrawadi would have cut the Bhamo district in two, and would seriously hamper our administration without relieving China from the necessity of maintaining border customs posts. Lord Lansdowne also drew attention in his despatch to the importance of the concessions already proposed, to which it was suggested that, in order to secure a satisfactory settlement, the Kohang circle of North Hsen Wi (Theinni) might be added. The historical, political, and commercial aspect of the questions involved were fully entered into, and a wish was expressed to adhere to the principle previously laid down by the Government of India, that we should include within our boundary nothing which could be omitted consistently with the safety of our frontier, and with any undoubted obligations which we had already incurred. The negotiations in London were about this time temporarily interrupted by a demand preferred by the Chinese Minister for the evacuation of Sadon (which we occupied early in 1892) as a preliminary to further discussion. This somewhat extraordinary demand was withdrawn three months later, and the conference at the Foreign Office were resumed. That was rather more than twelve months ago, and discussions during the past year have been principally connected with the question as to how the line of frontier, suggested by Major Hobday and Captain Elliott, the officers who conducted the explorations on the Upper Irrawadi in 1890-91, could best be modified in the face of facts since brought to light. The operations of the Government of India near Sima during last cold season were the subject of much discussion, the Chinese Embassy protesting against so much activity in what was described as "contested territory." The Government of India, though ready to treat China with the utmost liberality, considered it necessary for the purpose of keeping open trade routes and protecting our settled districts to secure and exercise control over all Kachin tribes of any strength and importance. The Government of the Celestial Empire, however, persisted in the demand they had previously made for Sadôn. Lord Lansdowne informed the Secretary of State that he adhered to the opinion that Sadôn should not be given up, and as an alternative to some proposals made by Lord Kimberley, suggested the transfer to China of the Kumlao tract, including Sima, and a section north of it, the total area of this alternative concession to the west of the Hobday line being about 300 square miles. These views met with the approval of Lord Rosebery, who informed the Chinese Ambassador accordingly. The representative of the Court of Pekin, however, pressed for further concessions, and having regard to the extreme desirability of securing the hearty co-operation of China in other important questions, a revised line of frontier on the north of the Shweli was proposed at a conference at the Foreign Office last September.

In his recent tour in Burma, Lord Lansdowne fully discussed the question of the revised frontier with the local officers, and one of the last official acts of his Viceroyalty was to place certain final suggestions before the Secretary of State with the expression of an earnest hope that they would be considered as a whole. The negotiations have from first to last been greatly complicated by the strongly-expressed desire of the Chinese, based principally on sentimental grounds, to recover possession of certain frontier "gates," which were established on the Burma border three centuries since, but two of which at least had, it was admitted, passed into Burmese hands more than a century ago. Considerable difficulty was experienced in tracing the exact position of these "gates," and Chinese officers were deputed to Bhamo last November to assist in the search. They succeeded in pointing out in two places ruins answering to the descriptions of the gates. Under the terms of a Convention entered into in July, 1886, a decennial mission was to be sent from Burma to China at the instance of the Chinese Minister in February, 1892. Lord Salisbury suggested that the first mission should be sent in the tenth year from the date of the Convention. The Government of India, at a subsequent period expressed to the Secretary of State an opinion that the mission should professedly go from the local administration of Burma, and attention was drawn to the fact that it was previously the practice for the Burmese missions to China to accompany on their return missions which were sent from that country. Various suggestions were made with a view to dissipate the idea that the mission was to be treated by China as tributary, and it was urged that an agreement should be arrived at between her Majesty's Government and China for the abandonment of the mission. There is no doubt that in view of the frontier disputes occurring between ourselves and the Celestial Empire the abandonment of a mission so likely to be misinterpreted by the frontier tribes should be insisted upon by the authorities at home. Amongst the questions involved in the yet unsettled frontier problem, that of the commercial arrangements to be made takes a foremost place, and in this, too, the Chinese are emulating the example of the Dutch, whose fault we are told is that of "giving too little and asking too much." It is at this stage that Lord Elgin takes up the tangled thread of Indo-Chinese diplomacy.

THE progress of University education in Bombay is reflected in the departmental report, which though reviewed early in December last, was only issued yesterday. Whereas in 1892 there were thirteen hundred and thirty-nine students on the rolls, sixteen hundred and eighty-two was the number last year, a considerable increase. A statement showing the number of candidates who succeeded in passing the University Examinations is given, from which it appears that the Elphinstone College results at the recent examination are remarkably creditable. All the candidates placed in the first-class were Elphinstonians, while four of the University scholarships and prizes were awarded to the students of that College. The number of students on the rolls and the amount of fee receipts were the highest yet recorded, and the position of the college is regarded by Government as satisfactory. A falling-off is noted in the law school. The fees diminished by over two thousand rupees and the number of pupils from two hundred to a hundred and eighty-two. This is explained by the Government professor of law as the result of the application of new rules of admission to the University examination, which he believes will for a limited time diminish the number of his students. At the Grant Medical College, as in the Art Colleges the report shows the institution to be flourishing and the Principal lays the flattering unction to his soul that physiology and chemistry are better taught in the Grant Medical College than in any medical school of the United Kingdom. However this may be, the Principal is able to report better results than have been recorded for many years. The College of Science boasts an increase in each of the four departments. The most noticeable event of the year from the University point of view has been the retirement of Mr. W. A. Modak, late Principal of the Elphinstone High School. This fact led Mr. Oxenham, the [illegible] Director of Public Instructio[illegible] between the po[illegible]ow are, and [illegible]ng one [illegible]e Uni- [illegible] Bombay conferred the degree of B.A., and he is now the only B.A. of the year 1862, when he was a student of Elphinstone College. At that time it appears there were only three Arts Colleges affiliated to the University. These were the Elphinstone College, which had forty-four under-graduates; Poona, now the Deccan College, with eleven, and the Free General Assembly's Institution with two. In the year just closed the Elphinstone College had three hundred and fifty, the Deccan College a hundred and eighty; the Wilson College, three hundred and thirty-two; the Government Law School, a hundred and eighty-two; and the Grant Medical College, two hundred and thirty-nine. In addition to this there are fourteen other colleges in various parts of the Presidency affiliated to the Bombay University. In 1862 the number of candidates at University examinations of all kinds was a hundred and eighty-five; the number in the past year, almost six thousand three hundred. These statistics, as Mr. Oxenham writes, present a picture of the growth and expansion of higher education in this Presidency in one generation. The widespread and interpenetrating influence of the University, is, as he claims, shown by the fact that from the Bench of the High Court to the place of the lowest assistant in a village school, public offices of every degree of importance are now held by men who have been brought as students under the influence of the University, and he claims that the character of that influence is largely determined by the character of the College.

THE current number of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay contains Mr. F. Swynnerton's paper on the rude stone implements found on the foreshore of Back Bay, at Middle Colaba, and Mr. H. W. Barrow's paper on Aghoris and Aghorapanthis. Mr. Swynnerton shows that the stone implements which have been found scattered along about a quarter-of-a-mile of the shore of Back Bay are very similar to the stone implements found in Denmark and on the coast. In that country the worked flints are usually mixed up with quantities of sea-shells and the bones of now extinct animals. On the coast the remains are found under conditions which would seem to show that the early inhabitants cooked their food on the seashore, the flints and bones being mixed up with the sea-shells and gravel. The conditions seem to have been the same on the Bombay foreshore. The best finds are in the sand banks, where the remains, being covered more or less, have escaped abrasion from the action of the waves. The implements are usually of a close-grained tenacious white or yellowish quartz, but flint, agate, basalt, and indeed any stone giving a good cleavage was used. They are of recognised types, flakes for cutting, scrapers which retain signs of having been used to scrape wood or bones, awls or borers, hatchets and hammers, and flints which doubtless when sharp served as spear-heads are found. These worked stones have been chipped so as to give grip to the cord which bound them to their handles. They are the implements and weapons of tribes in a low stage of advancement, and are not comparable to the finished weapons of the Neolithic age found in Europe. Some of the implements were evidently re-chipped after having lain embedded in discolouring material for a long period. The newer chipping is quite distinct. This refurbishing of long lost material points to a prolonged period in which the people of the Stone Age encamped on the foreshore of Colaba Island, and cooked and ate their dinners on the sand. This delectable casteless sect is recruited by men and women from all castes, even the Brahmin, the inducement being apparently the hope of becoming endowed with the power of changing at will into a bird or beast and even to raise the dead to life—a miraculous power which it is supposed comes to those who consume human flesh. It is a subject for scientific experts whether we may not have in this hopelessly depraved cult a survival of the beliefs and practices of the tribes who in the Stone Age cooked and ate their dinners on the ribbed sea-sand at Colaba Point and on the distant shore of Denmark thousands of years before Hamlet so pathetically lamented that something was rotten in that State, or even a pressed bale was sold on the Cotton Green.

MR. BARROW'S lecture, which we noticed when it was delivered in October last, rescued from obscurity and progressing illegibility the pith and purport of three manuscript volumes containing the results of the late Mr. Tyrrell Leath's inquiries into the recondite subject of cannibalism in India. The able author of "Bombay and Western India" ventured on the bold assertion that the Cannibal and the Aghori or Man-Eater have never existed and do not exist in India; he pronounced them to be myths, the creation of acute famine. Charles Dickens was equally positive that cannibalism was too horrible to have ever existed or been practised by any people; he held that it existed only in the distorted and depraved imagination of writers who had no proper conception of the dignity of human nature. He refused even to believe in the well authenticated cases of shipwrecked sailors drawing lots and killing and eating the comrade on whom the lot fell. But the records of courts of justice even in very recent days show that the great novelist was mistaken in his theory that cannibalism is an impossible crime, which no human being could ever commit. That cannibalism prevailed in India and that it is practised to this day by the abominable and revolting sect of the Aghori is placed beyond doubt by the testimony of writers and travellers in past ages, and by the records of the law courts in our own. The Kalika Purana expressly states that human blood "offered with suitable prayer always becomes ambrosia; the goddess remains satisfied for a thousand years with a human being sacrificed with the prescribed rites and ceremonies and with three human sacrifices for a hundred thousand years. References in ancient Sanskrit literature show that human flesh was sold publicly in the markets. Sanskrit authors of the 11th and 12th centuries of our era reproached the Bhils and other hill tribes of being addicted to the sanguinary worship of the Aghori with its human victims. The Aghoris, it is proved beyond question, still exist and practise their foul rites, of which cannibalism is not the foulest. The astonishing thing is that these ghouls are permitted, or were until quite recently permitted to frequent the burying ghauts of Benares and in Nassik to levy blackmail, which was given to them lest they should devour the remains of the defunct. In any other country they would be themselves consumed with fire with scant ceremony, but in India even the educated yield to the fear which they inspire and give them alms lest worse befall. They are as ingenious and as audacious as anarchists like Vaillant in the plausible mendacity with which they claim that their abominations are necessary to the assertion of the equality of man. To them there is no distinction between castes or between the righteous or the unrighteous, there is neither good nor bad in morals or in food or anything else; therefore they eat what even jackals would not touch. Their "doctrine" is to reverence no one except God and the guru, to have no care in life, to sleep anywhere, to walk into a well if it comes in the way, to have no scruples about anything, to subdue the natural tastes by eating human flesh and all else that is human, as well as the carrion of reptiles. They drink spirituous liquors.

MR. EDWARD JENKINS, formerly M.P. for Dundee, author of "Ginx's Baby" and now the editor of the *Overland Mail* and the *Homeward Mail*, is amongst the passengers by the in-coming mail steamer. Mr. Jenkins was born in Bangalore, but has not been in India since he left her shores in 1842, to go to England, via the Cape of Good Hope. It is his present intention to make a short stay in Bombay and then to proceed to Calcutta.

A BOMBAY *Government Gazette* Extraordinary, published yesterday afternoon, shows that one of the last official duties of Lord Lansdowne was to give his assent, on January 8, to the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council passed in September last, "to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay." For Section 122 of the Act of 1888 a new section is substituted, and provides that surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal Fund which cannot immediately or at an early date be applied to the purposes of the Act or of any loan raised thereunder may be, from time to time, deposited at interest in the Bank of Bombay, or be invested in public securities. All such surplus moneys which it is necessary to keep readily available for application to such purposes, and all such surplus moneys which cannot, in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, concurred in by the Standing Committee be favourably deposited or invested as aforesaid, may be deposited at interest at any Bank or Banks in the City of Bombay, which the Standing Committee may, subject to the control of the Corporation, from time to time, select for the purpose.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather generally cloudy and cool. Rain wanted for winter crops in Bilaspur. Damage to winter crops by rust extending. Harvesting of linseed crops commenced in one district. Prices steady.

THE botanist's paradise must be looked for on the north-eastern frontier of the Indian Empire. In a letter to Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Sir Joseph Hooker states that he has lately been confirmed in an opinion that he had long entertained, that Sikkim, for its area, presents one of the richest, if not absolutely the richest, of botanical regions on the globe. Though no more than about forty miles from east to west, and a hundred from north to south, and situated beyond the northern tropic, this distinguished authority in botanical science believes that, when all that is known of its vegetation shall have been brought together, it will prove to be a better microcosm of the flora of the globe than any other area of equal, or even, of much larger, dimensions. In its alpine region, the floras of the European, Siberian, Chinese, and American mountains are all richly represented, and there also are found the principal types of the steppe and desert vegetations of Tibet and Central Asia.

MR. HENRY THOBY PRINSEP, on whom her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep of the Honourable East India Company's service, and was born in the year 1836. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1855, and was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta in 1878. He is a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. Mr. Prinsep's family have long been connected with the administration of the affairs of the East India Company, both abroad and at home.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW ISSUE OF INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Tenders for the further issue of two and a half million of India Bills at ninety-eight pounds fifteen shillings and six pence receive sixty-three per cent.

INCREASE IN THE DUTY ON WHEAT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 30.

The French Government have introduced a Bill in the Chamber adding two francs to the duties on wheat.

BIRTH OF A BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has given birth to a son.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. Pyne had the honour of dining with Her Majesty the Queen, at Osborne, yesterday.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The Lords have rejected the Amendments made by the Commons to the Lords Amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS ABATING.

Latest bulletins regarding the Czar state that the fever is abating, but the inflammation of the lungs is stationary.

LATER.

Latest bulletins state that the Czar is still feverish but decidedly better.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Generals Hilliard and Sir Frederick Horn.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will probably not make any tour in Assam.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL COMMANDS.

Among the earliest points to be settled in connection with the scheme of army re-organisation are the stations where the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Punjab and Bengal Armies are to have their head-quarters. In the Punjab the choice seems to lie between Rawalpindi and Lahore; while Meerut, Lucknow, Agra, and Allahabad are stations which come into consideration for the Bengal Army.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. W. Holmes succeeds Mr. Porter, as Inspector General of Police, in these Provinces, when the latter retires in the beginning of May next. With Mr. Porter's retirement there will be five departures from the services in these Provinces, during the coming spring; the first being that of Mr. Rivett Carnac, whose time expires immediately.

Mr. J. R. Reid, Board of Revenue, goes from 1st April.

The Judicial ranks will be thinned by the retirement of Mr. Justice F. E. Elliot, Judge, Allahabad; and Mr. Justice MacMillan, Judge, Lucknow, and one Oudh Officer.

Mr. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, is also taking his pension.

THE LEGALITY OF MR. JUSTICE BURKITT'S APPOINTMENT.

The full bench of the North-West Provinces High Court have decided that Mr. Justice Burkitt's appointment is illegal and *ultra vires*; but their Lordships refuse to interfere with it, because good reasons may exist to justify the way in which it was made. Most people will agree with the Chief Justice that this is a very lame and impotent conclusion to arrive at. We shall probably next hear of the matter when any appeal in which Mr. Burkitt is concerned comes before the Privy Council.

MR. F. G. LENZ, THE BICYCLIST.

Mr. F. G. Lenz, bicyclist, who is making a tour round the world, and who lately passed through India, writes from Jask, where he arrived on the 16th instant, that he successfully wheeled along the coast of Baluchistan and Persia, a distance of 778 miles from Karachi, to Jask. Such a desolate and miserable country, as the Mekran desert, he says, he has never seen. Natives were friendly, but there were really few inhabitants on the coast and the roads were merely camel paths and mule tracks. Forty miles from Karachi he was stuck in the desert with no water, food, or shelter. From that point he had to hire camels all the way to carry provisions, water, and bedding. He spent sixteen nights in the open desert, including Christmas and New Year's nights. He expects no improvement in the road till he reaches Shiraz. Then he will find passable road to Teheran and Constantinople, which he expects to reach by the first of May.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, JAN. 30.

The judges read a telegram from the Arya Praja of Patan, asking that the State should pay the fees of their old counsel, Mr. Vadia, for representing their interests at the Sessions. The judges said that they would take no notice of the communications addressed to them in such an irregular manner. The prosecution examined three more hospital assistants to prove how long they treated the wounded. The prosecution also called Basanji Trikum and Prabhashanker Ranchod, who identified the bodies of two of the deceased. The prosecution then commenced with the evidence of Mr. Lallubhai, Superintendent, whose examination will be resumed to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the afternoon of the 27th inst.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here, from Colombo, this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 30.

Mail steamer Ganges, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee yesterday, at 7 p.m., is expected here on the forenoon of Thursday, the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1-16
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The inauguration of the Bengal branch of the Pasteur Institution of India took place this evening at the Town Hall, under favourable auspices. There were present a large gathering of the leading representatives of all classes and community, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. Surgeon-Captain Harvey, in the course of a lengthy speech, fully explained the objects of the institution, and dwelling on the incalculable benefits that would accrue to the Europeans and Natives by the establishment of a proper system of treatment of the terrible scourge of hydrophobia. They also hoped to organise a series of investigations into cholera, fever, and other diseases by means of experiments. Another object of the Institute was the training of selected students in bacteriology, all of which schemes had the heartiest approval and material support of the Government of India and the Local Governments of Bengal and the Punjab and public bodies. Subscriptions have been invited and the committee hope to raise five lakhs of rupees. Large donations have already been received and a strong appeal has been made for further support. Other speakers also addressed the meeting. The proceedings were altogether unanimous, and the success of the scheme is apparently assured.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF INDORE.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHIVAJI RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Indore, accompanied by Captain Ross, the Political Officer; Mr. Nudkar, the Private Secretary; Mr. Beshesharnath, the Vakil of the State; and about two hundred followers, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus station, at half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, by a special train for Khandwa, *en route* to his capital. Although the departure of his Highness was a private one, several native gentlemen, who are at present trading with the Holkar's territories, assembled on the platform to see Sir Shivaji Rao off. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Prime Minister of Holkar's State, and General Balmukund, Commanding Holkar's Army, were also present at the station to see their Maharaja off. Among those present on the platform were:—Messrs. Ghelabhoy Hurridass, Balkrishna Bhasker Rao Pitale, Sulleman Abdul Vahid, the Bombay Agent to his Highness, Dharamsey Morarji Goculdass, Balaji Pandoorang, Sakaram Martand, Vamanrao Damodhur, &c. Ten minutes before the time fixed for starting the special the Maharaja drove to the station in a carriage-and-pair, and, on alighting, was cordially received by the gentlemen present on the platform. His Highness was then decorated with floral wreaths, and presented with bouquets, which compliment he acknowledged with becoming courtesy. Sir Shivaji entered the saloon attached to the special, which steamed out of the station punctually at half-past 7 o'clock. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the battery to announce the departure of his Highness. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, the Dewan of Holkar's State, will leave Bombay to-day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Two extra spoon competitions took place on Tuesday morning, distances 700 and 800 yards, but owing to a fog prevailing during part of the morning the shooting all round was not quite up to the usual form. There will be competitions on Thursday morning, the 1st proximo, distances 200 and 300 yards. The competition for Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prizes will take place on Saturday morning, the 3rd proximo, ten shots at 500 yards. The drawing for order of firing in the Rifle Club Tournament will take place on Thursday evening, at 8-30 p.m., at the Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles. All interested are requested to be present. The following are the scores:—

17TH EXTRA COMPETITION.	Score. 700 yards.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	30b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	20
Corpl J J DSouza, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Cr-Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a, Winner of 1st Spoon; b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

18TH EXTRA COMPEPITION.	Score. 800 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl J J DSouza, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	18
Cr-Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a, Winner of Spoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Australian land lines right.

Mails for Tamatave and Madagascar close at Mauritius at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd Feb.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	7.45 p.m.	...	22
Suez	30	3	...	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th January 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	10	...	
„ Madras	...	56	...	1

MRS. GARFIELD, widow of the President who was assassinated, now lives at Mentor, the old home of her late husband, an hour's ride from Cleveland, by the shores of lake Erie. He was on his way to her when Guiteau's bullet cut short his journey and his life, her ill-health obliging her to live away from Washington. She has already published two volumes of her husband's speeche[illegible]d addresses, and is now collecting materials fo[illegible]ll and complete biography. When President [illegible]d bought the small estate of Mentor, he ha[illegible]ea that petroleum was under the soil, but [illegible] man, who afterwards became his son-in-law, [illegible] even then a geologist of repute, divined tha[illegible] gas would be found somewhere in the [illegible] bored for it, and found that his surmise [illegible] Garfield himself began his career as chief-e[illegible] a canal boat. He and his wife were fellow st[illegible] at Hiram College.

AMILTON & Co.

THE old theory that lighted fires in the streets had power to drive away a pestilence has long been exploded, but the Mayor of Bordeaux evidently believes there are occasions when public fires of this kind may be used with advantage. It appears that there is much poverty just now in Bordeaux, as, alas, elsewhere, and the Mayor, being seized with pity for the condition of the unemployed, has had huge coal fires placed in certain parts of the city during the recent severe weather. The fires which were placed, of course, only in the poorer quarters, gave much satisfaction, and thousands availed themselves of them to warm themselves, while some people even did their cooking by them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PLAINT has been filed in the Chief Court, Lahore, which, if established, says the local paper, will go to show a curious laxity of judicial proceedings in the Sialkot or Shahpur District. It appears that a Sikh editor, after he had been acquitted on a false charge of writing the notoriously seditious pamphlet, of which mention has been made occasionally, was then served with an attachment on his press for alleged non-payment of a fine which, as a matter of fact, had been paid five years ago. More than this, the plaint alleges that although on discovery of the facts the warrant was cancelled, the attachment on the press was not removed. If these facts are proved, the case will go to show, the local Muhammadans being incensed against this Sikh journalist, that unless very strict supervision is exercised by European officers, the processes of British law in India may easily be prostituted to purposes of racial persecution.

A JUNIOR Civilian recently applied to the President, Board of Examiners, to be examined in Division B. of the Lower Standard. The rules do not forbid the examination in Division B. at Madras of a newly-arrived Civilian, but as he will have to to be examined in a vernacular if allowed to come up, the President referred the matter for the orders of Government, as he was of opinion that an examination in that subject should not be allowed until the Examinee has entered upon his work, as the questions and answers will than have a very different signification from what they have on first arrival in India. Government has concurred in this opinion, and has accordingly directed that no junior Civilian shall be permitted to appear for examination in Division B. of the Lower Standard until after he has joined his district.

IT has been ruled that when the cost of any work executed by the Public Works Department for any of the Native States of the Punjab is found to exceed the estimate originally framed for the State concerned, and accepted by it, no request for payment of any sums beyond those accepted should be made except through the Political authority to which the State is subordinate.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th January, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 66,336, and for goods, etc., Rs. 93,484, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,59,820, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 190-4-2. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,92,788-12-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 229-8-2.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 30th December, were, for passengers, etc., Rs.68,373-0-9, and for goods, etc., Rs. 125,898-9-2, making altogether Rs. 1,94,271-9-11 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 186-4-2. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 2,39,841-13-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 216-13-8.

THE *Star* writes:—I am informed that Dr. M. D. Kavanagh, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, has instructed his solicitor to institute legal proceedings against the Secretary of State for India and his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda for the recovery of fees due to that learned gentleman for six years' services rendered by him to the late ex-Gaekwar of Baroda. At the request of the late ex-Gaekwar, and with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, and the Government of India, Dr. Kavanagh—it is stated—was engaged by the Gaekwar as his advocate and agent, and he acted for him in these capacities for six years, the Gaekwar undertaking to pay Dr. Kavanagh his fees out of the unspent balances arising from his yearly allowance, which were held by the Government of India, and amounted to nearly £70,000. Dr. Kavanagh, before the death of his client, applied to the Secretary of State for India and the Government for payment of his fees, but he was referred to the Baroda State, they alleging that the unspent balances lapsed to that State. The Baroda Government denied this statement, alleging that the Government of India not only held the unspent balances but also were in possession of the moneys realised by the sale of the personal property belonging to the late ex-Gaekwar. The truth of this enigma will soon be tested.

INTENSE disgust, writes *Truth*, has been aroused in Madras among all who care for educational progress and departmental justice at the appointment of Mr. Alexander Monro as Director of Public Education in the Presidency. Mr. Monro has been imported for the purpose from the Central Provinces, and not only does Lord Wenlock seem to have gone out of his way to discover a candidate who has no special claims for the post, and who will, necessarily, be unacceptable to those with whom he has to work, but he has pointedly overlooked the claims of the most distinguishid scholar in the Department, and a man with unrivalled practical experience in its work. A question was, somewhat prematurely, asked in Parliament two months back with reference to this appointment, and it is to be hoped that the Governor of Madras will now be peremptorily called to account over it.

"TRUTH" writes: The tobacconists of Bombay have favoured me with a copy of a petition which they have addressed to the Governor of the Presidency, and they are anxious that I should give publicity to its contents. I feel some doubt whether the majority of the readers of *Truth* would care to peruse this document in its entirety, but I may say briefly that the tobacconists are in trouble about the regulations for the transfer of licenses on the death of a licensee; the difficulty in ascertaining the precise terms of the rules and regulations affecting the trade; and the high-handed proceedings of the Assistant Collector in cases of alleged infringements of the law. As a smoker, I have a deep sense of the services rendered to the community by tobacconists; and if Lord Harris smokes too, as I hope he does, he will, no doubt, be as anxious as I should be, were I in his place, to put matters right for the trade.

WHITE ants in large numbers are reported to have recently made their appearance in Natal, to the infinite disgust of the colonists. These insects (Termites), strictly speaking, are not ants at all, belonging to a different order, the neuroptera of Linnæus. They are accounted one of the greatest pests of tropical climates. Where buildings are erected they quickly destroy all furniture, and entering the foundations of houses, in a very short time eat out the whole interior of the timbers, so that while the woodwork may appear externally perfectly sound, it will crumble away at the slightest blow. "Very few but those who have actually experienced the results of a visit from these destructive pests," says the "Natal Witness," can form any conception of the anxiety they cause, or the almost insuperable difficulty the proprietor of the premises they favour with their presence has in getting rid of them. In many places a house, perhaps newly erected, has to be taken down piecemeal and rebuilt before the pestiferous little insects can be effectively exterminated." When the queen is found, the trouble is over, for the "ants" desert the premises directly they discover her absence. It is estimated that one queen is capable of producing a progeny of 13,000,000 per annum, and some idea can, therefore, be formed of the mischief these insects will work if left undisturbed.

THE return of a long-missing son to his mother has occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne. About twelve years ago a boy, named Ralph S[illegible]ailes, five years of age, strayed from his parents, people in humble [illegible]umstances, who, despite all their efforts, failed [illegible] over him, and concluded that he had fallen [illegible] the river and been drowned. Years passed, [illegible] father died, and the mother moved to another part of the city. On Tuesday night (Jan. 9) a strapping youth, in the uniform of the 5th Fusiliers, entered the house, and stated that inquiries he had made led him to believe she was his mother. The woman quickly and joyfully identified him. The man's account of his disappearance was that he had been found wandering by the police in a neighbouring borough, and sent to the workhouse, where he remained some years. He afterwards worked on a farm, then went to sea in a fishing smack, and finally enlisted. Hearing incidentally from a recruit that people bearing his own name had lost a son, he made inquiries, with the above result. The son expects shortly to be sent to India.

FAR from being dead, President Peixoto, of Brazil, is said to be so much alive that he is contemplating a new mode of destroying his fellow-creatures. He hopes to be able to drop dynamite from balloons on the insurgent fleet. His good intentions are beyond dispute, but his originality (the praise of which is implied in the statement) is open to question. Some years ago, a well-known American inventor died in the attempt to perfect a contrivance of this sort. He had a balloon which raised or lowered itself by automatic action until it had attained the proper elevation for the discharge of a cargo of dynamite. It was to be set afloat over doomed cities, in suitable states of the wind; and, in a short time, was to leave them no more than a memory. When all was ready, the inventor went up to test the automatic action. There was probably something wrong with it, for he never came back again. The balloon and its occupant drifted out to sea and vanished into infinite space. It was a pity, for, as the inventor was careful to explain, his sole purpose was to put an end to war by making it more destructive. The same ennobling purpose, with a supplementary hope of fifty per cent., notoriously animates every public benefactor of this kind. The blessing would be cheaply purchased at that rate.

WE are told that as regards fees the late Sir Andrew Clark "always took what was offered." Sometimes he would receive 500*l.* for a long journey, sometimes two guineas. After a hard day's work, he was once urgently summoned to a place 120 miles from London. It was a very wet night. There was no carriage to meet him; no fly to be had. After walking a mile or two, he arrived at a small farm, and found the daughter suffering from an attack of hysteria. Sir Andrew did what he could, and evidently gave satisfaction, for when he left the mother said, "Well, Sir Andrew, you have been so kind we must make it double," and handed him two guineas. He thanked them and said "Good-bye." On one occasion, when going to see a patient in the south, the doctor, who was to meet him in consultation, met Sir Andrew at the station and told him they were rich, and quite prepared to pay a very high fee. But Sir Andrew replied: "I did not come from London," and naming the place where he was staying, said: "My fee is only a third of the sum you name." Sir Andrew, it is added, was not indifferent to fees; on the contrary, he rather took a pride in telling how much he earned. He is said to have once received 5,000*l.* for going to Cannes—the largest medical fee known. Some, however, wondered who did pay him—so numerous were his non-paying patients.

AN Admiralty order has been issued directing the new fast torpedo gunboats building at Sheerness Dockyard under the Naval Defence Act to be completed for the fleet reserve before the close of the present financial year. The vessels in hand are the Speedy, Alarm, Renard, and Onyx. The Hebe has been completed, and awaits inspection before transfer to the fleet reserve. The unarmoured cruiser Satellite, 8, 1,420 tons, 1,400 horse-power, was commissioned in Chatham Dockyard yesterday by Commander Allen, for service in the Pacific, where she is intended to relieve the Garnet, 14, 2,120 tons, 2,000 horse-power, one of the "gem" class of cruisers, which has served two commissions, and is now ordered home. The Satellite will be ready to leave England in the course of a few weeks.

AUSTRALIA is running the States pretty closely in the way of marvellous stories. Early in December a telegram appeared in most of the Queensland papers to the effect that a girl at Caboolture (a town in Queensland) had been shedding a quantity of small sticks each day, the same issuing from the eyes and the finger joints. She was, in fact, a living lucifer match factory, barring the sulphur and phosphorus process. Some doubt was felt on the subject; but we suppose we must now believe the story, as a telegram from Brisbane states it is true. Let us quote the despatch in its entirety. "The recent extraordinary story—concerning the girl at Caboolture extracting over 1,000 splinters from her toe—is confirmed on the best authority. The girl is aged 11 years, and ran a large splinter in the big toe of her left foot in June last, since which 1,050 splinters have been extracted up to 3in. in length. It is also asserted that the girl has been bitten by snakes six times this year without serious results."

SOME notes on the system of life insurance in Germany have been sent to Lord Rosebery by Mr. Ladenburg, British Consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden, who resides at Mannheim. He says: Life insurance in Germany seems to have been introduced from England, and is still carried on by several of the great English companies. By German institutions it has been worked only for the last sixty-four years. In the first quarter of the century it was almost unknown, and for many years had a very hard struggle against ignorance and prejudice. In 1892, by the German Life Institutions, 939,462 persons stood insured for a total sum averaging only about £220 per head. Popular or working-class life insurance, on an English model, is finding imitation in Germany with remarkable success, but the figures are not so promising as they look, because, owing to the want of prudence and reflection of the masses, a very large proportion of the policies are allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums.

MR. FORWOOD, M.P., speaking at Prescot, near Liverpool, on January 11, said that as a member of the Board of Admiralty under which the battleship Resolution was constructed, he had a personal interest in her seaworthiness, for special care was taken in her construction. Her first voyage was commenced in the depth of winter with a "green" crew, contrary to the practice of Atlantic liners. Precautions were not taken to secure loose fittings and close all apertures, and therefore when a storm overtook her tons of water went below, but the hull of the vessel neither strained nor leaked. He ridiculed the statement that the Resolution returned to Queenstown owing to her falling short of coal, as, when she arrived at that port, she had on board 450 tons. When she started she had two tons of coal for every mile which she had to steam on her way to Gibraltar. The voyage of the Resolution confirmed his opinion that, whilst naval officers were expert at gunnery and theoretical navigation, and possessed pluck and devotion to the service, they did not have sufficient experience in the management of big ships at sea in the worst of weathers, such as could be obtained on board the leviathan steamers of 20 knots which safely confronted the great and angry Atlantic.

A PAPER on the French possession of Reunion, formerly Bourbon Island, has been sent in to Lord Rosbery by Consul Bennett. This island is about 80 miles to the south-west of the British colony of Mauritius. It has an active volcano all to itself besides several extinct ones, and Consul Bennett laments that their study is neglected by scientific men. The island is elliptic in form. "Supposing," says Mr. Bennett, "that the ellipse represents the rim part of a silk hat, the crown of which has been smashed and battered, leaving a large number of peaks and valleys in its place, perhaps no more apt simile of the general appearance of Reunion can be formed. The rim part will represent the space over which the lava coming down from the the now extinct volcanoes has flattened out, and in the course of ages been covered over with a rich, fruitful soil, on which Reunion depends for its wealth, which is purely agricultural, and mainly the product of the sugarcane."

THE fire at the Chicago World's Fair, it seems, was not all a loss. We are told that burning was the cheapest way of removing some of the structures that were destroyed. It is a philosophic way of looking at the matter, but happily it is not made to apply to the destruction of the Liberal Arts Building, since this was largely stored with foreign goods. Some of these were burned, and the loss has been great enough to cause serious uneasiness in many parts of the world. Many a foreign exhibitor whose goods have yet to be returned to him will now be tormented with the thought that they have gone into the bonfire. It is a very great misfortune for more reasons than one. The chief virtue of a monster exhibition is not to get itself burnt. It owes so much to the generous sacrifices of those who contribute to it that it is under a peculiar obligation to take care of their goods. They spend their money freely, they bear the costs and the risks of transit, and they ought to be able to feel that all uncertainties end there.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. LAPWING.

HAVING been relieved by H. M. S. Cossack, which left here on the 22nd January for Karachi, the good ship Lapwing, under the command of Captain C. H. Dare, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening. She left Bombay in November last, and since that time has been cruising in the Persian Gulf and along the Karachi coast. The Lapwing has come in port for the purpose of paying off the crew, the three years' service having expired. The new crew both for the Lapwing and the Marathon are expected here about the middle of February, and will come from home in H. M. S. Tyne.

THE "PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

THIS popular comic piece—one of the earliest, brightest, and most successful of the long series of operas by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan—was presented, on Monday evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, in the presence of a very large audience. Affording good opportunity for the display of both comic and serious elements the opera abounds in catching airs, comic situations, and tuneful melodies. The cast was almost the same as on its original presentation some years ago by this company. The part of maid-of-all-work (Ruth) was again in the hands of Miss Fanny Stanley, who was seen to very good effect. She is nothing if not dramatic, and is always correct in every detail of accurate costuming. As Mabel, Miss Flo Childs, presented a fascinating child-like picture of amiable disposition, and attractive appearance—just the sort of Mabel one would expect to captivate the heart of Frederick. She sung her music faultlessly, and in her scene and duet with the tenor received a well merited *encore*. The daughters of the Major-General were—what Mr. Gilbert intends them to be—a "bevy" of faithful maidens. Miss Nellie de Lorme, as Kale, was conspicuous in a costume which was actually bewitching. Miss Dolly Childs as Edith rendered valuable support. The pirate king, Mr. F. Foli (a recent addition to Mr. Stanley's Company), possesses a manly appearance and robust voice, and is without doubt a very competent actor of the dramatic school. The part of Major General was in the capable hands of the talented burlesque actor Mr. R. Stephenson, who is always successful. He combines the three-fold qualifications of actor, comedian, and a vocalist. Mr. Arthur Fawcett as Frederick, the pirate apprentice, sang the music allotted to his part in a manly and self-confident style, displaying intense enthusiasm and sympathy with a *role*, with which his name has been identified for many years. He made his first appearance in this part at the Gaiety in 1885, and at once established his reputation before the Bombay public, as a popular opera bouffe tenor. His voice is, if anything, more robust, although perhaps not quite so mellow in tone. His intonation is perfect, every word being delivered with the clearest and most defined accent. The most successful features were the trio "Away, away"; Ruth's descriptive song, the solo by Frederick "Oh, is there not a maiden breast" and the duet "Oh, leave me not to pine," by Mr. Fawcett and Miss Flo Childs. Messrs. Driscoll and W. Stanley were as usual provokingly funny, and kept the "house" in continued laughter. Last night "the Nautch Girl" was successfully produced before a large and appreciative audience. To-night "Madame Angot" will be staged; while to-morrow evening a monster variety programme will be presented. On Friday evening, Mr. Fawcett will sing the principal tenor music, in conjunction with Mr. Harry Stanley as "General Boum," and Miss Amy Childs (the principal soprano) as "La Grand Duchesse" in Offenbach's delightful comic opera of that name.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SHOLAPORE.

DURING the last Sessions at Sholapore, Mr. T. Hamilton, the District Judge, gave his decision in a criminal appeal. Krishna Baji and Ganpati Baji, both of Hiparga, appealed against their convictions and sentence by Mr. Brown, magistrate of the first class in the Sholapore District, on a charge of causing grievous hurt. The Government Prosecutor of Sholapore represented the Crown; and the accused were represented by Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Sathe, Bhave, and Vithalrao. The case having attracted several people in the town and the neighbouring villages, the court-house was crowded. In the beginning of his address, Mr. Lalkaka commented at some length on the charges preferred against the accused under Sections 324 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and submitted that the magistrate's finding was not supported by the evidence in the case; and that, if it was found necessary to frame any charge against the accused, it should have been under Section 147 of the Code for rioting. Mr. Lalkaka observed that these proceedings constituted a curious somersault. On the 12th June last there was a meeting in the village for the settlement of certain disputes. The complainants and the accused happened to meet there: family differences cropped up; harsh words were used, which soon gave place to blows, and a serious affray took place, in which over twenty persons took part, some of whom were armed with sticks and axes. In this fight the complainants alleged that they were very seriously hurt. The injuries on the head of one of them were alleged to have been so serious that the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore considered it expedient to have his dying declaration recorded by a magistrate, and a wound on the little finger of the right hand of the complainant was alleged to have been inflicted by a sword. Only a short time prior to this trial, these very accused persons had prosecuted the complainants for attempting to murder them. That case was tried by this very Court, and the accused were acquitted for want of reliable evidence. On their acquittal, in their turn, they prosecuted their accusers for having caused grievous hurt to them. These men were then tried and convicted by the first class magistrate of the Taluka. They now appealed to the Sessions Court against their conviction. After arguing several points of law and of evidence in the case Mr. Lalkaka submitted that the story of the prosecution was altogether inconsistent and unreliable, and urged the court to quash the convictions and to acquit his clients. The Government Prosecutor replied at considerable length, strongly supporting the view of the evidence taken by the magistrate in his finding. After having given a hearing to arguments on both sides, the District Judge expressed his concurrence with the view taken by Mr. Lalkaka as regards the framing of the charges by the magistrate, but reserved his judgment, which was delivered on Wednesday, quashing the convictions and setting the accused persons at liberty.

"AN ENGLISHMAN" writes to the *Times* (Jan. 8):—"May I venture to suggest the desirability of a preliminary examination in the Queen's English for Secretaries of State before admission to office? It might, perhaps, prevent the Mother Country being disgraced in the eyes of the Colonies by such a sentence as occurs in the Marquis of Ripon's reply to the Australian Colonies on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of York. His lordship writes:—'They feel obliged to reply that circumstances prevent the possibility of their now accepting a proposal which would have given them the greatest possible pleasure.' We presume that the proposal did give their Royal Highnesses pleasure, and that what the Secretary of State meant to say was 'the acceptance of which would have given them the greatest possible pleasure.'" "M. A., Oxon.," replied in the *Times* of Jan. 10.:—"I think the writer of the letter with the above heading, in your issue of to-day, ought himself to go to school and learn English grammar, as he, while presuming to correct Lord Ripon, has blundered in his use of the verb 'prevent.' His words are:—'It might, perhaps, prevent the Mother Country being disgraced in the eyes,' &c., instead of 'the Mother Country from being' or 'the Mother Country's being disgraced.' As your correspondent has it, the word means 'precede,' and is frequently found with this meaning in the Bible—see Psalm cxix. 147."

A CASE tried the other day before the Central Tribunal of Odessa affords still another proof of the extreme severity with which passport offences are treated in Russia. Periodically the police in all the large towns and cities make raids upon the night asylums and common lodging-houses, and persons found without passports, or "papers of legitimation," are sent per etappe to their birthplaces. A few weeks ago, a certain Michael Breyd, a Russian subject, was one of a batch of poor people without papers arrested by the Moscow police. Breyd stated that he belonged to Odessa, and was accordingly sent there. When interrogated on his arrival, he declared that he knew not where his friends were, or whether he had any relatives living: he had been abandoned by his parents when quite young, and had no recollection of them. He was tried as a vagabond—there being no criminal charge whatever against him—and was sentenced to one year in a disciplinary regiment, and to be afterwards banished to one of the remote settlements of Eastern Siberia for life. In the event, concludes this cruel judicial fiat, of there being no room for him in the disciplinary regiment, he must at once be sent to Siberia.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS REPORT.

A RESOLUTION on the annual report on the Customs Administration of the Port of Bombay, for the official year 1892-93, was issued yesterday, from the Revenue Department, as follows:—

Resolution.—The Imperial Customs Revenue for the year under report is shown below and compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1891-92 Rs	1892-93 Rs.
Imports	22,33,349	23,36,643
Exports	1,79,100	2,30,686
Other Items	28,193	28,102
Total..	24,40,642	25,95,431
Less, Refunds and Drawbacks	47,724	66,609
Net Revenue...	23,92,918	25,28,822

Under the first head, "Imports," the revenue from potable spirits and petroleum increased considerably, while there was a falling off under the items, "Arms, Ammunition, &c." and "Other Liquors." The imports of potable spirit rose by 7,102 proof gallons and of spirits of wine by 4,448 proof gallons, and the quantity passed for home consumption showed an increase of 17,460 gallons. There was a large increase in the quantity of over-proof brandy and under-proof whisky imported. No particular reason for the variations is suggested other than the ordinary course of trade. The decrease under the head "Other Liquors" was inconsiderable. The revenue derived from duty on petroleum rose to a higher figure than that recorded for 1890-91, and the decline noticed last year was more than made up in the year under report. It is stated that Batoum oil continues to undersell American petroleum. It is, however, observed that the proportion of the former to the latter is somewhat less than in 1891-92. After the close of the year rules were introduced for the regulation of the import of petroleum in bulk. The increase in the revenue from Export Duties was partly attributable to the termination of Portuguese Treaty, under which rice was formerly exported free to Goa, and partly to increased trade with Ceylon and Arabian and African ports. Provincial receipts show a slight falling off, the rate of commission on light dues having been lowered.

Expenditure increased by Rs. 15,865, but the only important addition to the permanent charges was on account of the preventive establishment at Mody Bay.

Government note with pleasure the remarks of the Commissioner and the Collector on the work of the officers of the Department.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd January:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th October 1893, recommending that provision be made in the next year's budget for a Revenue Office, with 2 sets of residential quarters for clerks, at Frere Reclamation, and forwarding a plan showing in red the site for the proposed office. Read proceedings of the Bunders' Committee recommending that, for reasons given, Rs. 6,000 for a new Revenue Office, with clerks' quarters, in connection with the Frere Canals and Bunders to the north, be provided in the Budget for 1894-95, as a charge against capital, and observing that the site ought to be (*a*) at the corner on the Bunder side of the road, but this point can be decided on receipt of the detailed plans and estimates.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders' Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Docks' Superintendent, No. 9910, dated 3rd January 1894, reporting that the Wet Dock pontoon, which is now rarely used, requires extensive repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 2,000, and recommending that it be sold and a couple of small floating stages slightly larger than those in use in the Merewether Dry Dock be supplied in its stead. Submitted memo. from the Docks' Superintendent, No. 10188, dated 10th January 1894, stating, in reply to an inquiry, that one floating stage would do until experience indicates that two will be required. Submitted memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 16th January 1894, reporting that a floating stage of teakwood 20′ × 5′ × 1′-6″ will cost Rs. 160. Read extract from letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 10th January, proposing that the pontoon be sold for what it will fetch.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The pontoon should be sold as recommended.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 11th December 1893, reporting, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 231, dated 25th July 1893, that it is not practicable to fit vertical sliding doors to the open shed at the Vitoria Dock. Read proceedings of the Dock Committee advising that the Engineer's original proposal for corrugated iron screens on the south and west side be sanctioned—sliding doors to be provided in every alternate bay—at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,900, to be met as under:— Saving in the estimate for the open shed, Rs. 3,462; excess to be sanctioned, Rs. 438; total Rs. 3,900; and that the work be carried out at once.

Resolution.—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,900, for enclosing the west and south sides of the shed is sanctioned as a charge against the estimate for the work, the excess not covered by savings being treated as authorised. The work should be proceeded with at once.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th January 1894, forwarding plan showing the scheme he has drawn up in consultation with the Traffic Manager for laying out roads on the Ghorupdeo property, and observing that it will not be necessary to make the roads at once, but their positions should be settted to enable the Traffic Manager to offer sites to intending tenants. Read proceedings of the Land Committee advising that for the present the lines AB, CDE, and GF, be approved and that the plot east of CD and north of the Connaught Road be reserved for future consideration.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 28th December 1893, forwarding tracings showing the junction of the old and new portions of Magazine Street as at present and also the proposed junction of Magazine Street and Victoria Road extension asked for in the Chairman's memo. dated 18th December 1893, and stating that the cost of this alteration will be so small that it can be met from the contingencies in the estimate for the Victoria Road extension. Read proceedings of the Land Committee stating that the junction between the old and new portion of Magazine Street is very awkward; that the old portion was designed in connection with a projected extension running obliquely across the Mazagon property which has now been abandoned, and recommending that the alterations shown in Engineer's plan be approved.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 25th August 1893. Submitted memo. from the Engineer, dated 2nd September 1393. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th December 1893, stating that the completion of the plot shown in green on plan and the construction of the proposed roads surrounding it will soon lead to the occupation of the whole reclamation south of Sasson Dock, and that after these improvements have been effected the present rate of ground-rent, viz., Rs. 5 per 500 square feet per mensem, should be raised to Rs. 7, and that the rates for ground to be leased out fixed for corner plots at—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years; Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 30 years. For non-corner plots—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for 20 years; Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for 30 years; and recommending that access to the foreshore on the east side be shut off by a barred wire fence. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 11th January 1894, submitting detailed estimates for the above works. Estimate A.—If made to Port Trust ordinary specification, Rs. 3,236-15-3 or Rs. 3,237; storm-water drain, Rs. 2,560; and engineering, Rs. 535; total Rs. 6,232. Estimate B.—If made to Municipal requirements, Rs. 7,232-3-7 or Rs. 7,232; storm-water drain, Rs. 2,560; and engineering Rs. 734; total Rs. 10,526. Read proceedings of the Land Committee pointing out that by adopting the larger expenditure the Trustees would save in maintenance Rs. 790 per annum, and advising that Rs. 11,500 be provided in the budget for 1894-95 as a charge against capital, the additional Rs. 1,000 being for a barbed wire fence to prevent access to the foreshore.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th January 1894, forwarding an application from Messrs. Aga Mirza Ally Mahomed and Aga Mahomed Ally for the lease of 515 5/9 square yards of land at Mody Bay Reclamation, for fifty years, at the following usual rates of rent:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first ten years, Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum for the next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years, and recommending that the application be granted, subject to the Engineer's requirements as to the thickness of the posts being in accordance with the Municipal By-laws and to the timber used being teak only.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted on the terms mentioned in the application, subject to the insertion of the usual clause in Mody Bay leases enabling the Trustees to resume possession of the land on twelve months' notice on paying for the buildings.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 11th January 1894, recommending that notices in English and Vernacular be exhibited at suitable places on the Dock premises to warn the public to be careful when shunting operations are carried on at the Docks; also to caution them from going between the Dock sheds and vessels when working cargo and to drive their carriages slowly over the Dock bridges and caissons at an estimated cost of Rs. 176. It is proposed to sanction this.

Letters from the Acting Engineer and Docks Superintendent, dated 16th and 13th January 1894, respectively, reporting the assistance rendered by the Trust at the fire on the Nowrojee Hill Road on the 11th instant, and the action taken for the protection of the property on the Elphinstone Estate. Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, dated 22nd September 1893, requesting that a room be made available in one of the Dock sheds in which dutiable unclaimed goods can be kept under lock and key until they are examined by the Customs Department prior to their removal to the Queen's Warehouse. It is proposed to make an enclosure 22/-3" by 22/-3", with walls 11' high of hoop iron and trellis work on teak framing in the S. E. corner of Warehouse No. 1, Prince's Dock, at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Jan. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl 1893 to 19th Jan. 1894.	For week ending 19th Jan. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 19th Jan. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	15	770	21	825
" piloted out of harbour	19	774	18	818
" transported.	8	634	17	624
" attended to.	1	47	1	59
" warped	1	73	3	14
Vessels using Docks:—				
Vessels entered.				
Prince's Dock	6	328	14	339
Victoria Dock........	3	297	4	266
Total	9	625	18	605
Vessels left.				
Prince's Dock	9	335	10	344
Victoria Dock........	6	298	5	267
Total	15	633	15	611
Vessels remaining in.				
Prince's Dock	8	..	11	..
Victoria Dock........	7	..	7	...
Total	15	...	18	..

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

		Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays and holidays.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April 1893 to 20th Jan 1894.	Total Tonnage of Vessels docked. From 1st April 1892 to 20th Jan 1893.
For week to 20th Jan. 1894.					
S.S. Godaveri Tug Princess	Docked at one time.	182 193	1 day...	76,619	150,431

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 20th January:—W. D. Kirkman, Civil Engineer, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, for the destruction of fœcal and other filth matter by cremation, A Cinerator; Neville George DeBretton, Priestley, District Traffic Superintendent, Indian State Railways, attached at present to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, at Bandikui, for a press or grip called 'The Screwless Racket Press for tennis, racquet, badminton and similar bats,' made of wood and steel, or metal only, in which tennis or other similar bats can be kept in position and prevented from warping or getting out of condition; The 'Mail' Horse Shoe Syndicate (Foreign Patents), Limited, Manufacturers, of 57, Gracechurch Street, London, England, for improvements in shoes for horses or other hoofed animals; The 'Mail' Horse Shoe Syndicate (Foreign Patents), Limited, Manufacturers, of 57, Gracechurch Street, London, England, for improvements in shoes for horses or other hoofed animals; George Edward Moore, Civil Engineer, of 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta, in British India, for an improvement in wind motors.

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. H. Bell's invention for railway sleepers of iron or steel. (Specification filed 17th October 1889); Messrs. A Conacher and O. L. Williams' invention for improvements in the production of cold and manufacture of ice and in machinery therefor. Specification filed 14th October 1889.); Messrs. A. A. F. Davis and H. Howard's invention for a further improvement in punkah-pulling machines. (Specification filed 2nd October 1889.); Messrs W. S. de Lisle Roberts and J. S. Mullison's invention for an improved atmospheric thermo electric generator. Specification filed 6th October 1889); Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.'s invention for a night-soil vessel dry-earth sealer. (Specification filed 10th October 1889).

THE OLDEST DRESSMAKER'S BILL IN THE WORLD.

Egypt (writes Mr. St. Chad Boscawen in the *Queen*) has been called "the land of surprises." Year after year the explorers in the Nile land bring to light some new and startling examples of art, revealing to us the astonishing character of the early civilitation of the Egyptians. Egypt has now a rival in the sister civilisation of ancient Chaldea. Although in art Chaldea is far behind the land of the Nile, especially in the art of painting, the restoration of the early civilisation, and the perfect picture which we can form of the life and manners and customs of the people, is almost as complete as that which we can restore of Egypt in the Pyramid age. The startling feature of the discoveries resulting from the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions has been the numerous details of popular life which are accessible to us. The little clay tablets not only contain the records of kings and princes, but even of the poorest of the people, slaves and beggars. In so great a literary land as Dhaldea every transaction, no matter how small, was recorded in writing, and thus we have many details of transactions which would otherwise have been for ever lost.

Among the documents that have been discovered is a tablet which may be well called "the oldest dressmaker's bill in the world." It was the custom of the Babylonian kings to present to the temples sets of robes for the use of the priests and priestesses. This was usually done every year, and we have many of these lists in the British Museum. The oldest hitherto known has been that of a king about 1450 B.C. There are several of a later period, but the document before us is far older than any yet found. The tablet, which is of limestone, was discovered in the ruins of the temple in the city of Nipur in Southern Chaldea. This temple was dedicated to the ghost god, and had a very large priesthood attached to it. From the style of writing, which is extremely archaic, and from the curious system of numerals employed, the tablet cannot be of later date than 2800 B.C. It contains a list of ninety-two vestments. which were presented to the temple by the king. The name of the king is unfortunately not given. The end of the tablet reads: "In all ninety-two pure vestments, the bill [list] of the temple for the priests this year." Many of the words are unknown to us, as they are, no doubt, many of them technical terms employed by the modistes of the period. Some of the lines, however, are of particular interest—those that can be satisfactorily deciphered. Among the items are "Twelve white robes of the temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten collars of the house of his lady, ten pure gold collars, two wide robes." One item of especial interest occurs near the end: "Four scented robes." This reminds us of the passages in Psalm xlv., speaking of the robes redolent of "myrrh and aloes and cassia." It was no doubt, the custom in Babylonia to perfume the robes, as it is to this day in Persia and India. Another item is also illustrative of Eastern life: "Two Winders," probably scarves used for binding round the waist.

This document has likewise an additional value in showing us the great development which had taken place in the textile arts in Chaldea even at this early period. The decorations on the statues of Gudea (B.C. 2800), the embroidered fringes, show that the skill of the weaver and the embroiderer were far advanced; and it is a curious feature to notice that nearly all the attempts at decorative work in early Chaldea are in patterns which are derived from textile designs.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

AMONG THE SOFAS.

One of the few Europeans who have come in contact with the Sofas—a Frenchman who passed several weeks among them barely two years ago—sends us the following notes on these scourges, to free the regions of the Upper Niger from whom is the object of the expedition which has just had the misfortune to be attacked by the French by mistake:—

The explorer traversing the countries of the Upper Niger, such as Tamisso, Houre, Koukounia, &c., which are situated on the Anglo-French frontier, is quickly led to a curious conclusion; to form an approximate idea of the state of things in those regions he must carry himself back to the Middle Ages, but solely as regards the coarse, brutal, and rudimentary features of the social institutions of that period, without any trace of literature or art.

At the top of the social scale is the Almamy or King; at the bottom the bondsman or slave, who is none other than the serf of feudal times. Like the *gens de poeste*, or villeins, the bondsman is liable to be taxed at discretion from head to foot. He cultivates the soil in the plain, and, the harvest over, he carries it to the *tata* installed on the heights—an agglomeration of four or five large huts, surrounded by high walls of stone or of *pise*. The *tata* corresponds to our feudal castle. In the critical hours of war—and they are frequent among the blacks—the bondsmen scattered in the plain are warned, and come to take refuge behind the walls of the *tata* and to defend it.

Moreover, between the freemen and the bondsmen even a trace of the corporations with their spirit of caste and their privileges is to be recognized. Under the name of *griot* we discover the troubadour himself! Finally, the Sofas complete this mediæval atmosphere. They represent, indeed, nothing else than those bands of marauders, mercenaries, and *reiters* who devastated Europe before the 16th century, and under pretext of religious wars pillaged and killed Papists and Huguenots alike. Foreigners belonging to no country, they dashed impetuously along the high-roads, sowing terror and desolation—pitiless conquerors.

Such are the Sofas. Do you wish for a picture of their settlement at Salliaya, the capital of Houre, a little kingdom near the English colony of Sierra Leone? Rather read again the chapter which Merimee, in his "Chronque du regne de Charles IX.," has entitled "Les Reitres."

"Whilst some groomed their horses, which were tethered to the wall, others made up the fire, turned the spits, and busied themselves with cooking. The unhappy innkeeper, cap in hand and a tear in his eye surveyed the scene of disorder of which his kitchen was the theatre. He saw poultry-yard destroyed, and his cellar pillaged. And the worst was that there was no compensation to expect. It is a wellknown fact that in that unhappy time, in peace as in war, a troop of soldiers always had free quarters wherever it might be."

Substitute "native" for "innkeeper" and there is not a comma to be changed in that description; it is exactly the life which those black marauders lead in the capital of Houre. Sisseke, their principal chief in that country, had installed himself in the agglomeration of huts which forms the Royal palace; the King of Houre himself, wretched and in rags, was reduced to begging in the streets of his former capital.

The Sofas have as their supreme master the potentate of the right bank of the Niger—Samory—who strives to urge them to the conquest of the left bank. Having failed in the north, near Senegal, where Colonel Archinard and the expeditionary corps of the Upper River have beaten him again and again, he has attempted an opening in the south, near the borders of Sierra Leone and has intrusted the command of this attempt to Kemoko-Bilali, his best lieutenant.

Samory is one of those Soudanese conquerors like Tieba, King of Sikasso, who in a few years found empires of considerable superficial extent, thanks to the terror which they inspire by reason of the sanguinary character of their campaigns. They thus succeed in collecting under their authority fairly numerous populations. But their methods of warfare—pillage, fire, extermination—do not enrich them much. The territories annexed do not suffice for their existence, and they are thus condemned to prosecute, from year to year, their expeditions against the peoples who surround them. Such has been the existence of Samory for about 20 years. It is probable that he will be the last of these Soudanese Attilas, for now that French conquest is organizing itself little by little, and military posts cover the country in all parts, the reappearance of similar scourges seems wholly impossible.

How do the Sofas recruit their numbers? By the chance results of their conquests. A town being taken, a country being conquered, the Sofa chiefs make a choice among the captives. The young and vigorous men go to augment their forces; the others are sold to slave merchants. Samory's bands, then, form a collection of all the negro races of the Soudan; there are Sarakoules, Bambaras, Wolofs side by side with Timenes and Malinkes.

Their costume almost invariably consists of a jacket and a pair of very short drawers. Their heads are not entirely shaved, like those of the indigenous tribes, but only in places, in such a way as to keep on the skull one, two, or three tufts of hair, which they allow to grow as long as possible. These clown's locks, some twisted rings of wrought iron on the arms, and a few *grigris* (fetishes) are the only ornaments of their costume.

It is not only by their dress that at first sight they differ from the natives, who go about clad in *boubous*, long and flowing robes after the style of the Arab costume. Nothing in the gait, in the manner of the Sofas recalls the customary indolence of the blacks. The eye is quick, the air alert, and they impress by their animation, vigour, and suppleness. They should be seen galloping on horseback behind their chiefs, bounding across the tall grasses, up hill and down dale, for hours together in a heat like that of a furnace; truly their degree of animation is remarkable. Add to this portrait endless muzzleloaders, or some chassepots and Gras rifles, adorn these types with large sabres on the one side, with powder-flasks on the other, with little bulletb-ags and knives almost everywhere, and you will have the perfect black *condottiere*.

The Sofa privates are all infantry, and there in no cavalry properly so called among their troops. The chiefs, who are rather numerous, alone are mounted, and their mounts consist of horses of the size of ponies, descendants of the Arab race. There is nothing uniform in the costume of the chiefs unless it be the spurs which all wear fastened even to the naked feet. For the rest, they seem to have dressed in the cave of Fra Diavola. One has made himself a *boubou* with a travelling rug, striped, tiger-like, with orange and black; another decks himself ridiculously in a horse-guard's tunic which has lost its smartness; a third struts about in the complete uniform of a Senegal spahi (some deserter, perhaps). I have seen one who had sewn a fishing-net on a long fawn-coloured jacket, and so seemed to be in a coat of mail. The *boubous* of all colours are, indeed, the lot of the less fortunate; the really best form is to wear two or three superposed one upon the other and of different shades. But it is in the choice of head-dresses that their fancy has given itself the freest course. Turbans, fezzes, native caps rather similar to our night-caps, straw hats arched in the Annamite fashion, or pointed like the cover of a beehive, velvet skull-caps, caps of monkey fur—all kinds are found. As to the horses, with their little bells and their *grigris* round the neck, covered with many-coloured beadwork almost everywhere, they are in perfect harmony with this ludicrous medley of colours.

Arrived on the territories of which the Sofas had taken possession, Komoko-Bilali, their great chief, sent to escort and to salute us a certain number of his lieutenants. We were delighted to see them gallop among us, on the flanks of our column, for with them galloped as well—but on foot—all their "establishment," civil, military, and conjugal, at once. Each chief had his own, consisting of, say, six or seven hectoring fellows and one or two wives. The latter carried on their heads the rice and other eatables and the cooking utensils. The former, besides their personal arms, were entrusted—one with the chief's gun, another with his sabre, another with his hammock, another with his sandals, another with his little copper basin destined for the ablutions prescribed by the Koran, another with a small chair exceedingly low, very curious by reason of its silhouette with Romanesque lines—a gift of honour from their supreme chief, Samory. To the Sofas this little piece of furniture represents something like the Order of the Bath or the Legion of Honour. During the march all the men and women surround the chief without intermission, like the setting of a gem, trotting when he trots, leaping when he leaps, and only resting when he deigns to descend from his saddle. There are those who, like the fourth officer in the song about Marlborough, carry nothing. They like gadflies, attach themselves closely to the horse's crupper, and, according to the needs of the moment, stimulate him to speed or moderate his pace by—hanging on to his tail.

The envoys of Kemoko-Bilali had bidden us welcome by presenting us with a pannier of kola nuts, which, among the negroes of the Upper Niger, take the place of the bread and salt of Western hospitality. They had also bestowed upon us a stock of honeyed words, all coloured with the exquisite politeness of the Orientals. "You have left your own home," said the principal person among them, "and you are now at home again. You need concern yourselves with nothing further. Your mouths are my mouth. Your eyes are my eyes. Your feet are my feet. Your desires are my desires. I will provide for your sustenance. I will procure you all the porters you need. If you need some one to carry your pipe, you shall have him."

When we arrive at Simangarea, where Kemoko-Bilali had established his camp, a sumptuous reception is prepared for us. We find three large cabins erected to shelter us with our people. Hardly have we dismounted from our horses than immense calabashes are brought to us, containing hot cooked rice, seasoned with not very inviting sauces, and smelling of rancid oil—the *ne plus ultra* of negro culinary art.

They have cleared the space before our huts for a great distance, and the attention touches us very much, for it shelters us from an unforeseen attack, or from a surprise which our dangerous hosts might meditate. It is not, however, with that intention that they have cleared the space before us. We very soon see why it has been done. Hardly have our tents been pitched and our installation completed than, lo! the plain is invaded by two or three thousand Sofas, who, at the other extremity, proceed to group themselves in a semicircle before our cabins. An attack? No, an entertainment.

Kemoko-Bilali himself conducts the *fete*. He comes to us curvetting on his horse, surrounded by tambourine-players, also on horseback, clad in blue, red, and white, with long scarves worn crosswise. He is followed by his personal guard, ten foot-soldiers in a rank, knowing, marvellous to relate, almost how to march in step and keep their rifles on their shoulders as they should do. They are all armed with chassepots and Gras-rifles. They must have been drilled by some deserter from our Senegal troops.

It is Kemoko-Bilali whom the English troops will have to fight in the course of the expedition. He is the favourite lieutenant of Samory, who has given him the command of all the Sofas in that part of his territory. He is a negro, still young, with very regular features and a very alert air; his intelligent face impresses one at once. A skilful negotiator, almost a diplomatist he seemed to us, in the course of numerous palavers which we subsequently had with him, to be far above the average of the most gifted negroes. Finally, his courage is proverbial among the Sofas. When, for the first time, he appeared to us at this entertainment, he put himself to enormous pains to appear interesting—capering, curvetting, very proud to discharge before us the six shots of the revolver which he held in each hand, changing his horse as many as three times, without, however, finding a solid seat on his saddle any the more for that. The expense lavished on his toilet was great. He strutted in a dazzling orange robe with ample folds and wide sleeves, whence appeared, as well by the slashing of the sides as by the lower part of the garment, underclothing of pure white, which still further heightened the gorgeousness of the robe. This latter was rendered more taking by some long red curtain bands which were arranged crosswise on the chest. The extremities were attired with not less originality; his feet were encased in Moorish boots of yellow leather, and on his head was placed, as the crowning decoration, a skull-cap of black velvet with a gold tassel, such as that worn by a Parasian *concierge* or a German professor. For my part I thought him superb in that audacious combination of colours and accoutrements.

After having sufficiently shown himself off, he dashed in the direction of his army, which was massed in line in front of our tents. How shall I describe the spectacle which we then witnessed? Properly speaking, it was a parody of the fantastic; it was, that is to say, like all parodies, something almost impossible to relate. It was Buffalo Bill's company, blacked over, as they might appear in the ridiculous distortion of a convex mirror. But to attempt to render, at the same time, the seriousness and solemnity with which that buffoonery was executed would be enough to make one tear one's hair.

First of all a maddening band places itself near us, just under our ears, to bewilder us with an infernal din of balafons, tambourines, flutes, tom-toms, and trumpets shaped like bulls' horns. That is not all. A troubadour, a griot, with a wild air, stands in the middle, and with the bellowings of his brazen voice seems to direct that medley of rough music, which, moreover, is performed according to a certain rhythm. Beyond, in the background of the plain, the massed body of the Sofas moves and advances at walking pace, each chief on horseback before his cohort. In sight of our cabins the horseman who conducts the first group begins to canter, and all the people round him canter in disorder; and thus all the groups in the file, some 15 or 20. They turn and turn, and in the cleared plain, which seems to have grown larger, form an immense human ring.

The pace increases. The sun, which at this midday hour falls vibrating from a white sky, pours its ardent fire upon their black heads; the whole ants'-nest has set itself to shout and to gesticulate with weapons raised by both hands above their heads. Frenzy succeeds excitement, gunpowder contributes to the noise. The rifles are discharged. Soon this *furia* extends to the chiefs. Jolting and jerking on their horses with a tipsy air, they brandish their long fly-flaps with one hand, and with the other fill the air with scintillations as they cleave it with their sabres. The horses, maddened and unrestrained, dash onward. Like a saucepan tied to the tail of a dog, they drag after them at tremendous speed a bunch of human beings hanging on to the harness and the tail.

But an immense cloud of dust and smoke conceals the picture. Only momentarily, and at the precise instant when the groups pass before us, can we still perceive them in their intoxication caused by the sun, the powder, the shouting, and the dust. The horses are exhausted; it is no longer the chief who drags his men with him from the height of his saddle. It is their impetuous tide which seems to carry him along; and now, instead of allowing itself to be dragged by the horse, the human cluster pushes it, and, to stimulate it, deals it blows from the rifle on the ears.

Kemoko-Bilali gives the command to stop. The horses are to be allowed breathing time; but not the men. The latter form up in line. They are about to give us the spectacle of a sham-fight.

The bravest leave the ranks, or rather the mass, and advance like skirmishers to engage in hand-to-hand combat with an imaginary enemy. Then there is a series of antics very difficult to follow on account of their rapidity. Sometimes they gambol with unequal movements, laughing in the broad expanses of their mouths, and exhibiting with complacency the only white part of their anatomy—an incommensurable set of teeth. Sometimes they spin like tops, then crouch, gather themselves into groups, brandish their menacing arms, and utter horrible cries. Their bodies being of nearly the same colour as those of the Indians, it is remarkable how closely these antics resemble the war-dances of that people. There is no cessation from the noise of gunpowder. The roar of gunpowder would be more correct, for the rifles, charged with blank cartridge, make an enormous row. Their way of firing is at least original if not extraordinary; they do not carry the butt-end to the shoulder, but rest it on the ground, for fear of the recoil.

All have naturally triumphed over the imaginary enemy, but one drops with eccentric contortions. The scouts fall back at once, and a song is heard in the ranks—a lament for the pseudo-dead, I believe. The massed troops advance bent, their arms lowered; then they squat down all at once, with rifles raised. A murmur is heard—the "prepare for action" probably. The whole line rises, dashes forward, running, shouting, brandishing arms, and halts before us streaming with perspiration, plastered with dust like the veins in marble, hurling at us one of those musty negro odours which would have vanquished temperaments less seasoned than our own.

The entertainment approaches its conclusion. Behind each horseman the groups are re-formed for a general defile, which is accompanied by long bellowings expressive of high spirits. After which, with blows from their fly-flaps and cats-o'-nine-tails, the chiefs disperse their men.

Even to-day, when I try to summon up the impression of that spectacle, it is invincibly a vision of buffoonery which comes to my remembrance. And only to think that it is with these antics that they put whole peoples to flight and enslave kingdoms without a battle. Only to think that the very name of those grotesque persons fills the native tribes with terror even to the coast. The fact is that they are pitiless conquerors, as we have been able to prove on journeys extending over hundreds of miles. Before our arrival they had just devastated a whole kingdom, Koukounia, which we were obliged to cross. At Koumba, the principal market of the country, the meeting point of several caravan roads, and a place of considerable size, we found only a melancholy desert. Not a creature came before us, either man or beast. Everything which had not been able to take to flight had been raided by the Sofas. All that they had not been able to take away they had sacked, destroyed, burnt. Some heaps of cinders, in the middle of which a few charred posts stood black and sinister, marked the locality of the cabins of the town. The ground was strewn with broken pottery and calabashes, and large jars of earthenware and wicker lay empty, trodden under foot beside the rice and other grain which they had contained.

The same picture at Sambeia, the capital of Koukounia. Nothing had remained intact, not a tree, not a cabin. Not a living creature was to be seen. Our horses moved onward knee-deep in ashes. And further still for miles and miles we found ourselves in the presence of the sinister work of the Sofas. The country was very rich, very prosperous, and from hour to hour we traversed former villages with extensive ruins, which indicated that a very dense population had existed there. God knows in what distant slavery the inhabitants now find themselves. Certain it is that they will never return to grub up the charred pillars of there huts, or to re-make their hearths, and that that country, formerly opulent and populous, has become a gloomy desert. How sad, then, was our journey through the lifeless cities and the trees blackened by fire.

Religion assuredly counts for nothing in the calculations of these terrible conquerors. They are Mussulmans, it is true, but very lukewarm; in none of the villages through which we passed had the mosque remained standing. Nevertheless the Sofa chiefs feel certain hypocrisies incumbent upon them. They do not omit the morning and evening salaams, and when any one offers them a glass of rum or absinthe in public, they decline it with horrified gestures, but it is in order to ask for it with all the more insistence in secret—under a pretext of sickness, or for their horse, which "has the colic"!

Such are the black *reiters* whom the English soldiers are about to fight on the borders of Siera Leone. They have perpetrated the same crimes on the territory of this colony as in French territory, and they are about to be unearthed by the English troops with the same energy that our Senegal troops have displayed against them. That is a piece of intelligence which can only be received with the greatest satisfaction alike in France, in Senegal, and in the French Soudan. England will have deserved well of civilization and of humanity when, in her turn, she shall have rid the regions of the Upper Niger of this scourge which ruins them.—*Times.*

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, Jan. 9.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut P N Kent, from 1st Regt Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, to be Sec Lieutenat in succession to Lieut. H A Lafone, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Sergt R A Milward-Jones, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Sec. Lieutenant, vice H C Sim, resigned.

11th Hussars.—Lieut F F Fenton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

14th Hussars.—Lieut J M'M Roberts resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).—Lieut G A C Taylor is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps, Qrmr Sergt J Griffiths to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F G Belchem, retired.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt A J S Maunsell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Lieut C E Chichester, from the 3rd Battalion, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W P Braithwaite, appointed Adjutant.

Leicestershire Regt.—Capt R A Vowell is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt P Lees is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut E A O'Neill resigns his commission.

Border Regt.—Capt W F Nash, to be Adjutant, vice Capt W J Ferguson-Davis, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).—The appointment to a Sec. Lieutenantcy of Lieut J F V Thorne, from 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, which was notified in "Gazette" of Dec. 22, 1893, is cancelled.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.)—Lieut-Col J G Sparkes, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on halfpay.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry.)—Lieut B P Ellwood is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; Qrmr and Hon Capt T M Murray retires on retired pay.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut P A Charrier is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Memoranda.—Col (Major-General in India) W Galbraith, C B, Adjt-General in India, to be Major-General. Col (with the rank of Bragadier General in India) W O Barnard, having completed his period of employment as a Second Class District Commander in India, is placed on half-pay. Lieut Col Melliss, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Colonel in India whilst employed as Insp General of the Imperial Service Troops. The following Lieut-Colonels, half-pay, retire on retired pay:—F J Justice W FitzGerald O'Shaughnessy.

Indian Staff Corps.—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col E H E Kauntze, Col T E Strong

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains.—M Singer, to Excellent, J H T Burke, to President (Jan. 1); J P Pippon, C M G, to Sirius (Jan. 10).

Commanders.—F W Wyley, to Humber (Jan 5); F A A G Tate, to Triumph (N) (Jan 16).

Lieutenants.—M E Browning, in command, to Kite (Jan 5); F C T Tudor, to Excellent, H Jo[illegible]son, to Trafalgar, as First Lieutenant (Jan 5); S Nico[illegible] to Hawke, in command (Jan 5); A E Phillips, to Royal Sovereign (Jan 1); E G Barton, to Lion (Jan 6); H E Kellett, to Mersey (Jan. 15); A C Heathcote, to Tamar (Jan, 15); H W Steele, to Bull frog, in command (Jan 8); L C S Woolcombe, to Empress of India, B Long, to Calypso, both additional in lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant, and temporarily; H G Grenfell, to Edinburgh (G), undated; W Henderson, to Blonde, JC Tancred, to Rambler (N), temporarily; C F Thrope, to Excellent, P G Tillard, to Australia (G), J G Graham, to Superb (G), A A Purvis, to Galatea (G), A Y C M Spearman, to Inflexible, J R Segrave, to Barham, A H Freeman to Hearty, M L Hutton, to Assistance (Jan 11); F E Massy Dawson, to Widgeon (Jan 1); G W Vivian, to Minotaur, A B Prance, to Alexandra (Jan 16); R W Kiddle, to Pgmy (N) C B Beatty-Pownall, to Redpole, W A S Dodds to Sparrow (N), G M Marston, to Widgeon (N), L W Browell, to Thrush (N), C Tibbits, to Thrush T Danarsuther, to Foxhound (N), H D R Watson, to Speedwell, C E B Colbeck, to Alecto, H A Gillett, to Watchful (N) (Dec 31).

Sub-Lieutenants.—D J Munro to Excellent, additional (Jan 6); H F Cayley, to Trafalgar, A P Little johns, to Howe, C Pearson, to Rodney, W T P Wilson, to Narcissus, J F Grant Dalton, to Canada, H. Edwards, to Royal Arthur, D F Musgrave, to Boadicea (Jan 10); H F P Sinclair, to Spartan (Jan 16).

Midshipmen—H Cayley, A B Barker, R D Scott, M A Kennard, R T H Ward and E V F Dagmore, to Resolution (Jan 5); L N Turton, to Royal Sovereign (Jan 5); C La P Lewis, to Resolution (Jan 5); A S Susmann and F A Grimston, to Boadicea, Rice, to Champion (Jan 9.

Naval Cadets.—R R Gossett, to Champion, E C Lucas, to Boadicea (Jan 9).

Fleet Engineers.—F Ford, to Audacious (undated W H Gulliver, to Amphion (Jan 5).

Staff Engineers.—T H Hyde, to Edinburgh (undated); W H Mitchell, to Æolus (Jan 16).

Chief Engineers.—J R J Pedrick, to Forth (Jan 5); J E Johnson, to Tribune (Jan 16); G J Gorfett, to Gossamer (Jan 16).

Engineers.—A T H Stone, additional, to Vivid Jan 1); C F W Filbrook, and E S Silk, to Skipjack (both Jan 16); H T Garwood, to Audacious (undated) R B Yarde, to Æolus (Jan 16); H A Madge, to Hearty (Jan 16); F R Highton, to Alarm(Jan 16); W F Hinchcliff, to Vivid, additional (Jan 16).

Assistant Engineers.—G F Thompson, to Edinburgh (undated); E R Westall, to Æolus (Jan 16); R J Block, to Centurion, G T Paterson, to Revenge, M Rundle, to Bonaventure (Jan 11); E V Wand, to Revenge (Jan 11); probationary.

D I G of Hospitals and Fleets.—T Browne, M D, to Bermuda Hospital (Jan 8)

Fleet Surgeons.—J S Dodbyns, to Durham (Jan 8); J Wilson, to Yarmouth Hospital J L Sweetnam, to Rodney (Jan 8).

Staff Surgeons.—A H Miller, to Edinburgh (undated); T Acheson, M D., to Spartan, W M Lory, to Æolus (Jan 16).

Surgeons.—H E Tomlinson, to Edinburgh (undated); A E Kelsey, to Hearty (Jan 16); E Cooper, to Skipjack (Jan 16); H P Osborne, to Fearless Jan 16).

Chaplains.—Rev H S Wansborough, to Howe (Jan 8); Rev R S Hartley, to Edinburgh, undated.

Naval Instructor.—A E Monro, to Howe (Jan 8);

Paymaster.—W Le G Pullen to be Secretary to Admiral Seymour, Channel Fleet (Jan 5).

Assistant Paymaster.—G W Whillier, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral R G King, Malta (Jan 20).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers.—G W E Ridge, for coastguard, Sidmouth; B Pearce, for coastguard, Torcross (Jan 9).

Admiralty, Jan 2 1894.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of April 1, 1881, and May 17, 1890—Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets E T Mortimer has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Jan 3.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order In Council of Feb 22 1870—Capt A A F FitzGeorge has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Jan 1); Fleet Paymaster C H Ceely has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Paymaster-in-Chief (Dec 21, 1893).

Jan 4.—The following acting Sub-Lieuts have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in her Majesty's Fleet:—W A H Kelly, H F Cayley, W T P Wilson, H G C Somerville, B L Majendie, C C Kerr-Pearse, H Edwards, J F Grant-Dalton, W M Moir, H F P Sinclair, D F Musgrave.

Jan 6.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876—Commander C B Harris has been authorised to assume the rank of Retired Captain; Staff Surgeon F R M Loftie has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. S. Brogden is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Jan. 8.—Mr. A. E. Monro has been appointed Naval Instructor in her Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22,1870—Fleet Paym. H J Harvey has this day been placed on the retired list, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

The Good Service Pensions of £150 a year each, for Captains, rendered vacant by the promotion to flag rank of Captains Andoe and Powlett, have been conferred on Captains R H Hamond and D H Bosanquet.

An examination of surgeons who are eligible and may be desirous of qualifying themselves for the rank of Staff Surgeon in the Navy has been arranged to take place at Haslar Hospital on Jan. 17.

The following list of candidates examined in part 1. for rank of Lieut has been published at Greenwich. Second Class certificates:—Acting Sub-Lieuts H G Glennie, J H Bourne, P H Thompson, O H Davis, H R Williams, W Mellor, F S Litchfield, P Francklin, O H Bonham Carter, M H Penfold, J R Crawley. Third Class certificates:—H R Shipster, L J Lambert, O English, R W Myburgh, R C Lambert, N S Johnson, C E Pyddoke, F G Brine, A B Hughes, W H Boyle, W C Gardner, E A Thomas, H C West, J W Innes, G H Potter, P E B Champain.

At the examination held on November 20th, 1893, and following days for seven assistant clerkships in the Royal Navy, the following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates:—George Bruce Keenan, 1160 marks; Henry Wilfred Eldon Manisty, 1159 marks; Frederick Arthur Cornforth, 1147 marks; Greenville Acton Miller, 1138 marks; Robert Alfred Jinkin, 1123 marks; Charles Russell Harvey, 1117 marks; Robert Wilfred Woodeson 1116.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £ 35 a year for chief gunners rendered vacant by the death of J Williamson, has been conferred on C F Oliver, pensioned chief gunner.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at examination held on Dec. 5 and following days in the year 1893 for fifty-eight cadetships in the Royal Navy. Marks as appended:—

Masterman, E A D	1752	Howard, C W J............	1228
Groves, R M	1635	Rutherfoord, E M C	1225
Gascoigne, V H	1633	Leveson-Gower, Hon W S	1221
Usborne, C V...............	1534	Rashleigh, V S	1213
Hichens, H C	1479	Dinwiddy, M J	1217
Stone, R G	1474	Thom, J H	1212
Kenyon, R de G	1467	Short, A H	120
Hervey, R G	1445	Halahan, F C	1202
Marriott, J P R............	1432	Richardson, C D	1198
Hornby, C....................	1422	Hunt, J W L	1186
Carter, C E	1419	Green, S W B...............	1183
Pratt, J	1419	Ennals, C C.................	1175
Parnell, G L	1418	Favell, F B	1172
Stahl, H C	1378	Hamond, R G..............	1165
Bodwell, H B	1373	Ellaby, J D	1164
Middleton, W E	1339	Pike, R N....................	1162
Dickens, G C	1333	Gilbert, A....................	1160
Paterson, J C S	1336	Ross, R W	1158
Dasent, W	1312	Johnson, W S N	1148
Ferrand, R T W	1300	Casement, J.................	1146
Foster-Forbes, W S.......	1292	Marryat, V	1145
Mackenzie, I	1277	Noble, P L H	1141
Pawson, C R H.............	1277	Hodgson, O T..............	1131
Hill, R A S	1271	Forbes, J L	1126
Maitland Addison, C C H.	1271	Aylen, R	1126
Grieve, E L..................	1264	Cardale, E L	1123
White, J	1241	Middleton, H J.............	1124
Archer, H E M	1239	Marshall, N A	1107
Jones, L W..................	1231		

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

6,600,000 BALES.

The 1893-94 cotton crop report to Bradstreet's contains the substance of replies received from 1,922 correspondents in 668 cotton-growing counties, an average of nearly three reports from each county, in an area comprising 95 per cent. of the cotton-growing section of the United States. It points to a model picking season, allowing the crop to be saved to an unusual extent and in the best possible condition as regards freeness from damage by storms, stain, etc. This, while true of the entire belt, is more conspicuous in the gulf States and the South-west, "poor picking weather" reports coming chiefly from the Carolinas.

The replies to questions as to gathering the top crop are less satisfactory than those regarding picking weather, due chiefly to causes affecting the crop previous to picking. But answers are rather more satisfactory than at this time last year. Picking began earlier this year, and "killing frosts" arrived later. As to the quality of this year's crop, the replies seem to be less favourable than in previous years, due, as in the case of the top crop, to influences prior to the picking season.

There is a very general report that the movement of the crop to market is faster than last year, and the reasons advanced are financial necessities of planters and refusals of banks to carry cotton as freely as in former years.

Answers to the inquiry as to the quantity of cotton remaining unpicked at the time of mailing replies corroborate re[illegible]rable picking season and the practical saving of the entire crop. There [illegible] a striking contrast between replies as to ultimate yield this year compared with last. Last year, it will be recalled, 92 per cent. of the replies received indicated a decrease, and the total yield fell off 2,500,000 [illegible] bales. This year only 35 [illegible] the [illegible] replies as to yield indicate a decrease, while a much larger number report an increase this year than did last. Replies by States as to yield show a particularly heavy falling off from last year in South Carolina and in Texas, while noticeable increases are announced from Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Causes of the decrease in South Carolina, in spite of a liberally increased acreage, are said to be the great storms in August, which swept the eastern and central portions of that State, and also did much damage in North Carolina and Georgia. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas the increased acreage due to better prices and the planting of land which was overflowed last year, has been offset in some degree by extreme hot, dry weather from June to August, with some damage from worms. From these States, too (while it is admitted the crop has been gathered clean and free from dirt), reports of a short and less satisfactory staple are numerous. Reports that the bales are lighter this year than last come from almost all sections.

A summary of the returns received indicates that the total cotton crop of 1893-94 will approximate about 6,600,000 bales.—*Bradstreet's.*

Mr. H. Pasch's circular, dated Havre, 8th January, reads:—The port receipts for the current week are pointed at 135,000 bales against 190,000 and 266,000 bales in the two preceding weeks, which amounts to a diminution of 131,000 bales in two weeks, or 50 per cent! If that is not a perpendicular falling off, well, then, I do not know what the word means; but the truth is, that into the eyes of people has been thrown, and is yet being thrown, so much dust, by the sensational crop-estimators, that these poor people are as yet busy only with rubbing them (their eyes I mean, not yet the estimators themselves), and dazzled by the glaring truth, they do not see it. Meanwhile they may find out that this year's falling off is without any precedent in recent years. This was bound to come, and this decrease must become as extraordinary, decisive and definite, as had been extraordinary and exhaustive the movement of this crop heretofore on account of the unprecedented causes under which it was made:—Please compare the port receipts of—

							Decrease	per ct.
1892-93	30 Dec	160000	6 Jan	121000	13 Jan	114000	.. 46000	or 25
1888-89	28 Dec	239000	4 Jan	199000	11 Jan	157000	.. 82000	or 35
1887-88	30 Dec	188000	6 Jan	157000	13 Jan	145000	.. 43000	or 23

There is nowhere anything like this year's perpendicular decrease of 50 per cent. To compare rudely last week's receipts with the corresponding weeks of last year without a glance at the proportion of the falling off is counting on poor blind people's forbearance, but to stop even this comparison with the end of February is unfair, for after that date precisely the movement last year amounted yet to 1,059,000 bales against 1,176,000 bales in the big crop, showing clearly that last season cotton had been kept back until it was forced out by the financial pressure,—*and* this financial pressure exercised the same effect on the present whole season forcing to get money for the *whole* production as fast as possible. By all reports there is very little if any cotton left now on the plantations and by far less than last year everywhere in the uncounted towns and villages. The only surprise, therefore, which is yet reserved to those who obstinately compare simply weekly figures of this and the preceding year, will be the continual falling off in this season on last season's figures when we shall arrive in the months, where receipts equalled and at last exceeded the big year. Another fortnight of 50 per cent. decrease in the receipts would carry them for the week ending the 26th January to 67,500 bales against 6,900,000 bales last year!—and thence (a little earlier or a little later) we shall probably have to record weekly a loss on last season. Meanwhile people will succeed to rub the sand out of their eyes; they will begin to see that my estimate of 18th October with 6,900,000 bales is not after all "out of court," and they may even doubt, as some, and not the least shrewd of my correspondents do already, that the crop will fall short of it. That may happen, and the American estimators from Mr. Shepperson to Bradstreet may prove after all nearer the truth, but I shall yet have the right to claim precedence on account of the earliness of my estimate, the Americans having come out one or two months later, and having had the benefit of it. As I stated at the time, I thought that not only the truth, but the earliness too to know what to count upon, was the most useful at the time, and this would have proved thus to the trade, if it had not been for the sensational estimate of 7,700,000 bales. As it was, for a long time in Europe my estimate stood upright alone, like little David against Goliath, and may prove as victorious as he. Then we will examine again the general situation as I did in my circular of 8th November last,—for then I hope to get a hearing again.—Yours, &c.,

H. Pasch.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Naval affairs monopolised the attention of the Cabinet Council. Earl Spencer unfolded the plans of the Admiralty for the new year, and Ministers are understood to have finally settled the amount of the Estimates to be submitted for the approval of the House of Commons. Although economies are to be attempted in various departments, there is no doubt that the total required will exceed the sum asked for twelve months ago—£14,240,100. The excess will arise from the very substantial increase which has been decided upon in shipbuilding, the Government having become alive to imperative necessity of keeping pace with the unmistakable activity of France and Russia. Last year £3,000,000 was the sum voted for the construction of new ironclads, but it is believed that the Admiralty demand now is that about 50 per cent. more, or £4,500,000 in round figures, shall be expended regularly for the next five years in order to place England on terms of undoubted equality with the two strongest Naval Powers in Europe.

Letters continue to appear in the daily papers about the Resolution. The writer of one which appeared in the "Times" is anxious to know if the Gleaner, which successfully weathered the gale, would have been able to fight her guns in the storm. He goes on to assume that she would have been able to do so, and proceeds rashly to found a moral on this assumption, it being obvious that the guns of the Resolution would have been effictually silenced by the sea. As others may share this delusion, it may be worth while to explain that, though the Gleaner made fairly good weather of it, it would have been absolutely out of the question to fight her 4·7-inch gun, her most powerful weapon, as the deck on which it stands must have been more or less a wash most of the time. The idea of the Gleaner as a steady gun platform in heavy weather is rather amusing.

The Admiralty have decided to bring the Channel Squadron more up to date by the substitution of the new torpedo gunboat Speedy for the Speedwell as despatch vessel. The Speedwell has been over three years with the squadron, and is of the same class as the Gleaner, of recent notoriety. She is certainly much slower than her successor, as it is doubtful if she can steam 20 knots, her nominal full speed, unless under very favourable circumstances. We shall watch the career of the Speedy with interest. It will be remembered that she was the first of our torpedo gunboats to be fitted with the new tubulous or water tube boiler, patented by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick.

On December 17 a tablet to the memory of three graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada was unveiled by Dean Smith in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario. The first was Captain Huntly Brodie Mackay, R. E., a native of Kingston, who served with distinction in Bechuanaland in 1884-85, obtained the Distinguished Service Order after operations near Sierra Leone in 1887-89, and died at Mobasa in 1891, while acting administrator for the British East Africa Company. The second was Captain William Henry Robinson, R. E., a native of St. John, New Brunswick. The tablet states that he was killed in action whilst with conspicuous bravery blowing in the gate of a stockaded village near Sierra Leone on March 14, 1892. The third Canadian was Captain William Grant Stairs, of the Welsh Regiment, and formerly lieutenant R.E. Born at Halifax, N.S., he served on Mr. Stanley's staff during the Emin Relief Expedition, and died in 1898 on the Zambesi while in command of the Belgian Katanga expedition. The tablet was erected by the comrades and friends of these deceased officers, both in Canada and in the Royal Engineers.

There are a couple of articles in the "United Service Magazine" throwing light upon navies other than our own which deserve attention. Mr. John Leyland's paper on The Italian Navy and its Recent Manœuvres, though devoted mainly to the latter, is essentially a warning to Englishmen not to hanker after the Italian alliance. There is undoubted truth in his statement that the Italian Navy is now held in the deadly constriction of national poverty, and that if Italy would maintain the great role she has assumed, she can neither turn back nor stand still. To do either is to take the decadent path that Turkey has already trod. Mr Leyland's article may be read with that of Russia's unsparing critic, E. B. Lanin, in the "Fortnightly." Both these writers are in thorough agreement as to the critical position of Italy as a naval Power, but, while the former bids us stand aloof the latter, because of the danger on the Indian frontier, sees no salvation for us except in adherence to the Triple Alliance. E. B. Lanin professes to tell us on high authority that our adhesion to the central alliance will be accepted only on the condition of our maintenance of a navy that should outweigh that of the combined fleets of France and Russia, and our undertaking to protect the coasts of Italy, to command the Black Sea, blockade Odessa, and perhaps occupy Constantinople. But, since the first of these conditions is the one upon which the most competent authorities declare our competence to walk alone—our military officers on that condition are prepared to defend India—we hold that it would be folly to throw away the advantages of our insularity by courting a continental alliance. In regard to his more special subject, Mr. Leyland gives, on the whole, a good account of the Italian Navy, while touching upon the prodigious difficulties Italy has in the matter of manning and officering. The ships behaved splendidly during the manœuvres. Mr. Leyland points out that, in the third period of the operations, the Duke of Genoa traversed the indefeasible principles of naval strategy in attempting to land his imaginary army corps while Admiral Accini's fleet was still in being. But the crowning absurdity was when the defending admiral allowed this purpose to be accomplished without offering any resistance. Padre Gulielmotti, the Colomb or Mahan of the Italians, of whom Mr. Leyland speaks, must have held up his hands at this fiasco.

Mr. H. Lawrence Swinburne's valuable article on the United States Navy in the same magazine, completes the story he has already given us in regard to the material. He describes now, in great detail, the regeneration of the administration and personnel, and the system now in operation. His account of the various administrative bureaus and dockyards is full of interest, and will be of permanent value. Turning to the personnel, Mr. Swinburne describes the Naval Academy at Annapolis as differing essentially from the Britannia in the fact that it is practically a university as distinct from a public school. The age of admission is from 15 to 20, averaging about 17. The whole system we are told is excellently fitted to turn out highly trained and scientific officers, and its effects are good morally and physically. But, while Mr. Swinburne holds the average American officer to be as a scientist fully equal, and perhaps superior, to the generality of officers in any navy in the world, there is, he says, a decided want of more technical scientific training for the men. The United States have accomplished wonders in the regeneration of their navy, and we do not doubt that they will yet succeed in manning the new fleet with thoroughly efficient complements.

For once in a way the list of New Year's naval promotions seems to have given general satisfaction, and if we mistake not, this is more by reason that so many popular officers have got a step than because no deserving names are omitted. In fact, it would be impossible to produce a list from which there were not left out the names of some who had well earned promotion; it is the signs of obvious favouritism which cause the gorge to rise, and foster discontent. If, too, it be really the case, as the naval correspondent of the "Globe" says, that the authorities contemplate increasing the age for the retirement of naval lieutenants from 45 to 50, then indeed there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth. When the zeal has gone out of him a lieutenant is a lieutenant still, but he is not the same man by a long way. Esprit de corps, Esprit de vaisseau, or, as the old sea term had it, Love of the craft, will make him render a service sufficiently satisfactory to pass muster no doubt, but the heart will not be in it as before. And if the Lords of the Admiralty can find a lieutenant who has passed his 40th year, whose zeal and energy are undiminished, they had better put him in the museum at Greenwich as a curiosity. The proposal to form a separate list of lieutenant-commanders has several advantages in its favour, but we fancy that a proportionate increase of the commanders' list would, on the whole, be of far greater public benefit and also give more general satisfaction to the officers themselves. With the scarcity of junior officers in view some attempt should surely be made to form a reserve, or, to use a military term, seconded, list of lieutenants, whose retiring allowances depended on their giving requalifying service annually for a certain number of years after leaving the active roster.

The French battleship Brennus is to be commissioned for her trials, with a reduced complement. The trials will begin about March, and she is expected to join the Mediterrnean Squadron in September. Of the three coast defence ships, Bouvines, Valmy, and Jemmapes, built under the special vote of 1889, the last-named will begin her trials early in the year, and is expected to join the Northern Squadron about July, before which time the others will have begun their trials. The first-class cruiser Charner, which, with the Chanzy, is destined for the Mediterranean Squadron, is undergoing her trials, while the first-class cruiser Latouche-Treville will join the Northern Squadron in March or April with the torpedo-gunboat Fleurus. The D'Iberville will join the Mediterranean Squadron at about the same time. The sea-going torpedo-boats Averne and Tourmente are expected to be commissioned in March, the Argonaute and Dauphin in April, the Ariel in June, and the Filibustier in August, and the year will add sixteen first-class boats to the French fleet.

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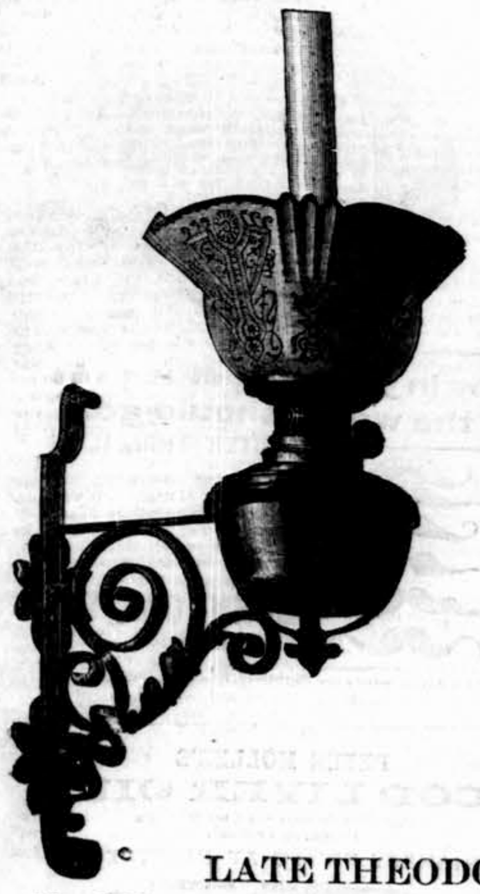

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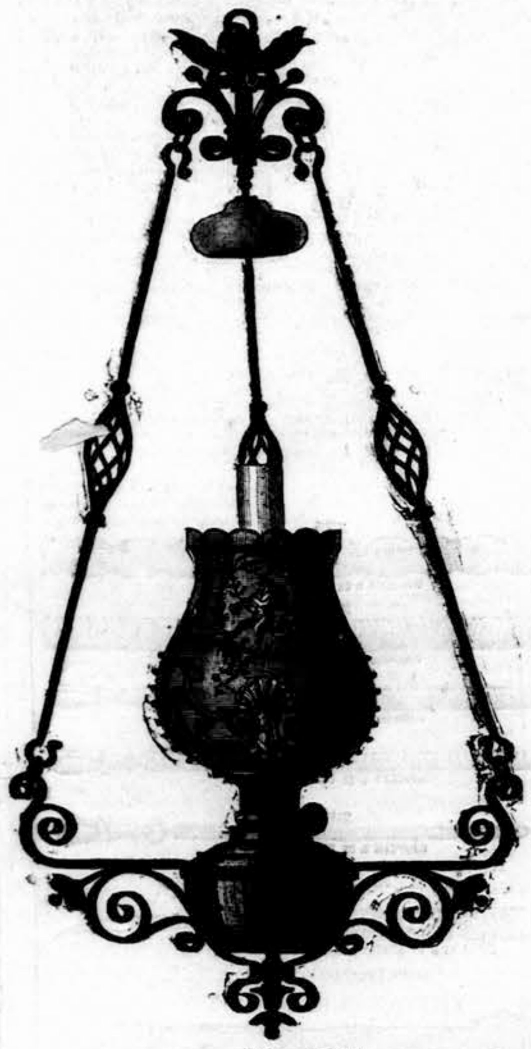

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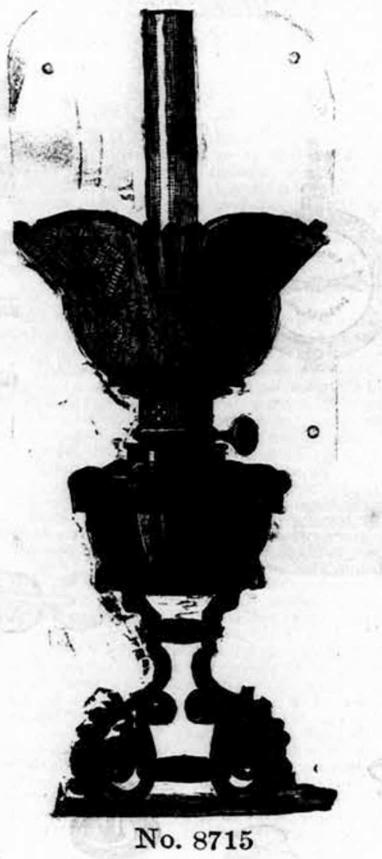

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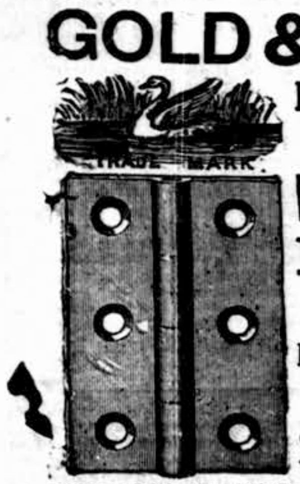

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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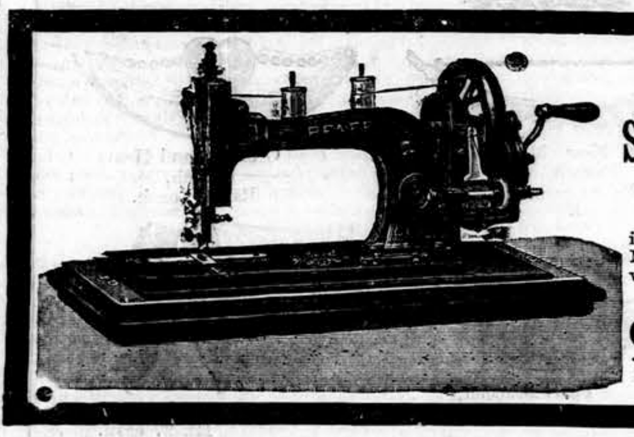
Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.



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SEWING MACHINES

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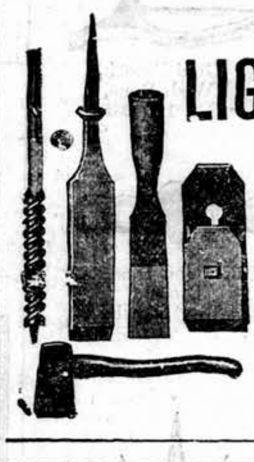

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN, CHEMISTS, 113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR It is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—

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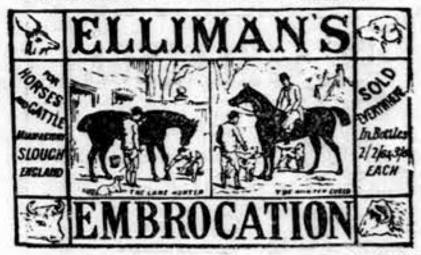
NO STABEE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR ST. ANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
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FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
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ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
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Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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Scrofulous Cachexia,
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Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

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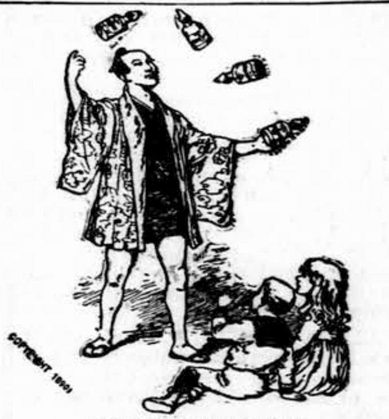
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte. PARIS.



"Oh! I wish he'd break one!"

SCENTS FOR THE SEASON.
FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.
LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.

The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural floral essences ever distilled.

EDENIA, SWISS LILAC, GOYA LILY.
ALPINE VIOLET.

FASSETT & JOHNSON,
Manufacturer's Agents,
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LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E.,
Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much [illegible] in telling [illegible] I have taken the Lungili you [illegible] sent me, [illegible] appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill,
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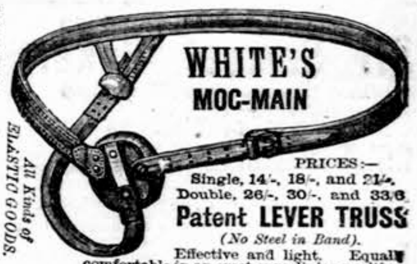
SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



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PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
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228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

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Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing, Invigorating.

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RIGAUD and Co
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING
● VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Night-sweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"1st October, 1893.

"DEAR SIRS,

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

HARDY'S RODS

Cane Built Steel Centre, Cane Built, and Greenheart Fishing Rods and Tackle.

31 HIGHEST AWARDS, &c.

REGD TRADE MARK

TO
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Send direct to us for "Hints to Anglers and Catalogue"—(200 ILLUSTRATIONS) *Free.*

Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

HARDY BROS., Practical Anglers, Inventors, and Manufacturers, **Alnwick, ENGLAND.**

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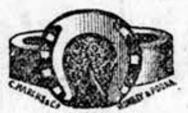
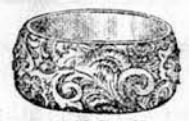
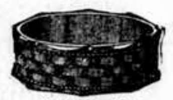
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

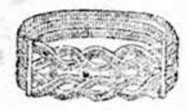
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, & OPTICIANS,

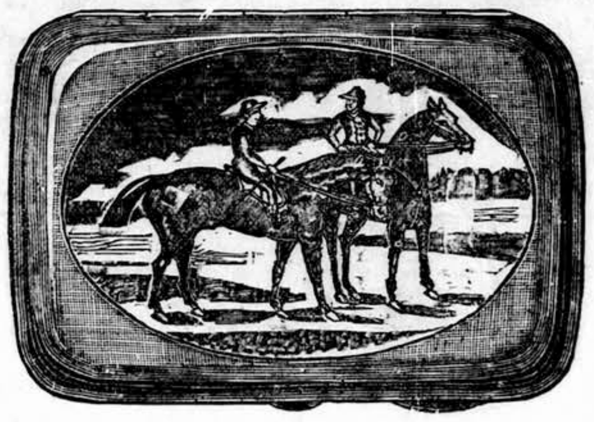
BOMBAY & POONA.

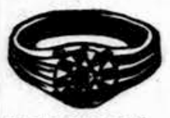

Gold Signet Ring, Rs. 55.

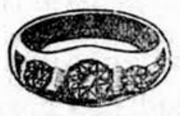

Gold Rs. 35.

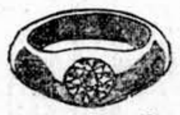

Gold Rs. 35.


Gold Rs. 41.

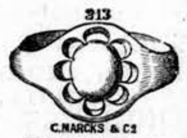

Silver Cigarette Cases, from Rs. 35.
" Cigar Cases, " Rs. 56.


Single Diamond. Rs. 450.


1 Diamond, 2 Emeralds. Rs. 280.

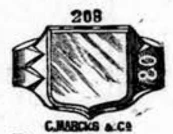

Single Diamond. Rs. 385.

313



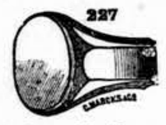
Turquoise, Rs. 95.

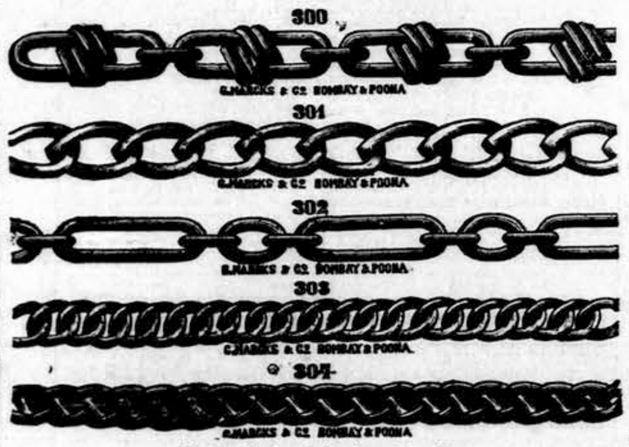
208



Plain Gold, Rs. 40.

227


Stone, Rs. 45.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C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
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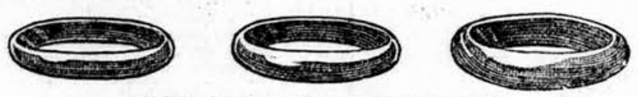
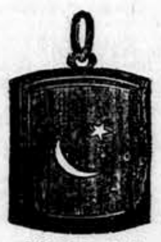
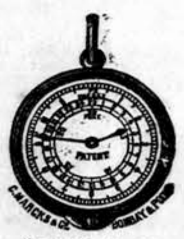
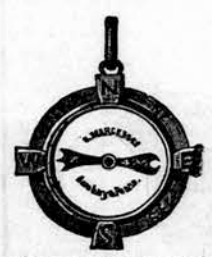
C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
304
C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 95
Do. Silver, " " 9


Wedding Rings Guinea Gold, Rs. 15. to Rs. 35, according to heaviness of band.

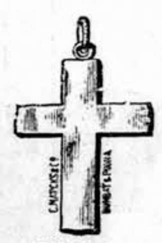

Gold Locket, Rs. 55.



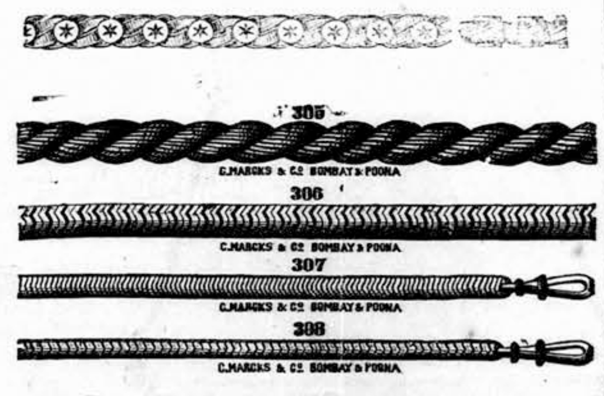
Gold Whealmefna, Rs. 30.



Gold Compass Rs. 21



Gold Cross, Rs. 20.


305
C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
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C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
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C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
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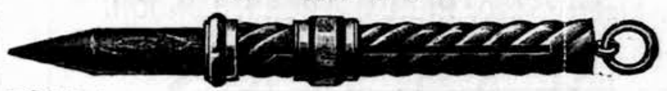
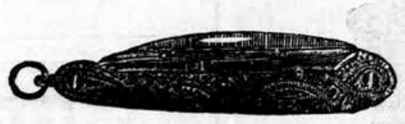
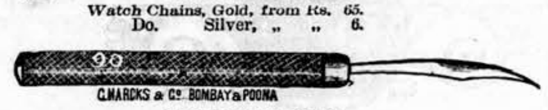
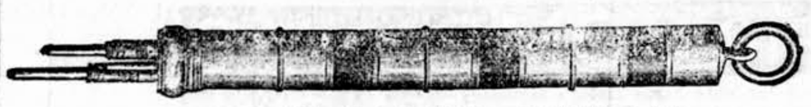
C.MARCKS & Co BOMBAY & POONA
Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65.
Do. Silver, " " 6.

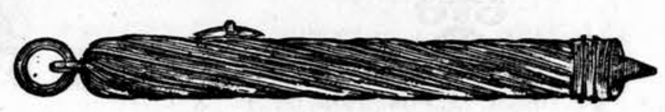

Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 45.

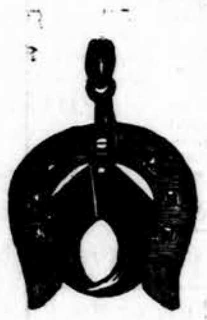

Gold Knife, Rs. 40.

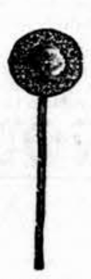


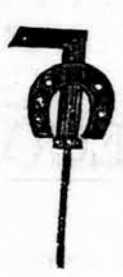
Gold Toothpick, Rs. 20.

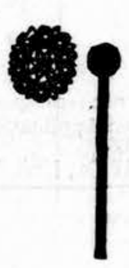

Gold Pencil Case for leads of 3 Colours, Rs. 85, 115, and 165.
Silver Do. do. Rs. 35

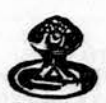

Gold Holder, Cedar Pencil, Rs. 60.
Tri Coloured Enamelling " 190.

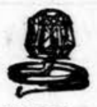

Gold Cigar Cutter. Rs. 50.

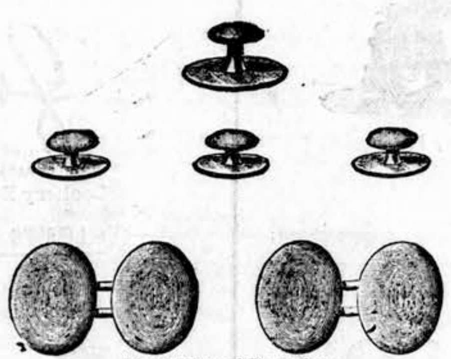

Pearl & Diamond Cluster, Rs. 150.

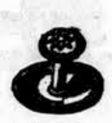

Brilliants, Rs. 28.

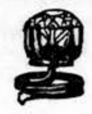

Cluster Diamonds, Rs. 275.

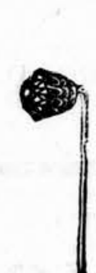

Diamond, Rs. 95.

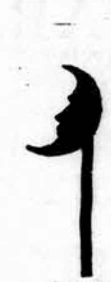

Diamond, Rs. 175.

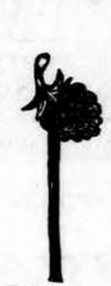

Link Suites, of Studs, from Rs. 30. to Rs. 115, per set.

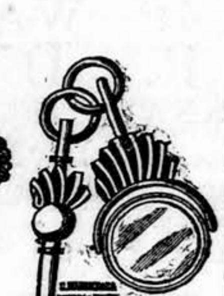

Diamond, Rs. 95.


Diamond, Rs. 233.


Diamond, Rs. 295.


Rs. 16.


Rs. 15.


Gold Twin Key and Seal, Rs. 50.

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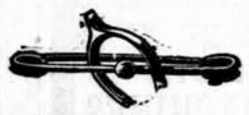
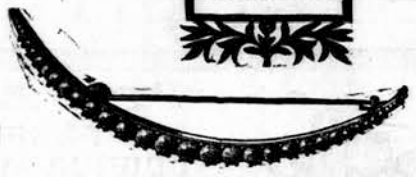
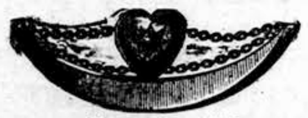
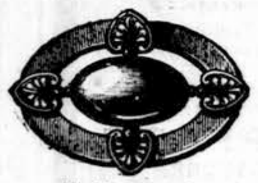
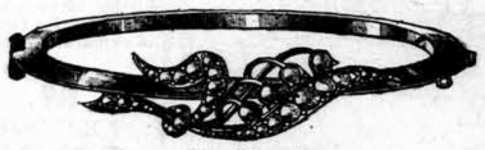
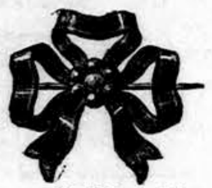

Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.

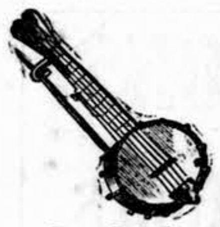

Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.

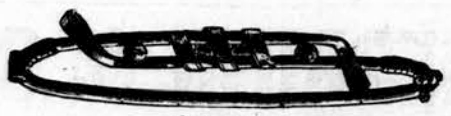

Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

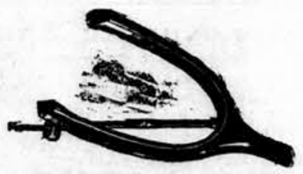

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

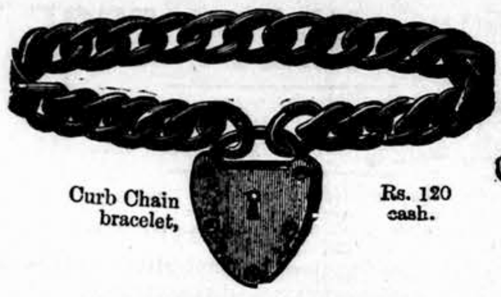

Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

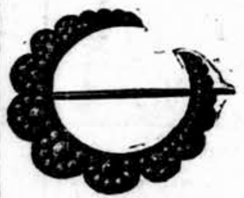

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

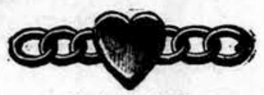

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.

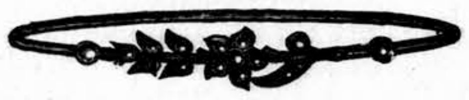

Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

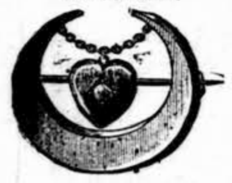

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.


Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.


Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.


Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.


Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.


CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

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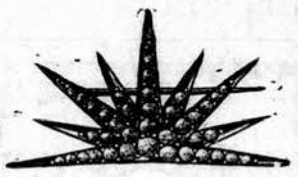
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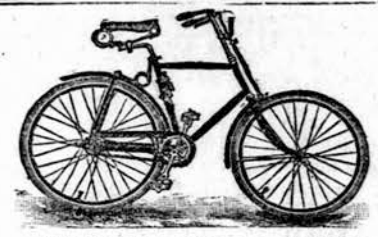

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